The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 24, of Vol. X.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 9, 1792. [WHOLE No. 492.

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

REPORTS and DISSERTATIONS,

In Two Parts.

PART I.—Reports of cases determined in the supreme court of the State of Vermont—in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791.

PART II.—Dissertations on the statute adopting the common laws of England, the statute of Conveyances, the statute of Offsets, and on the Negotiability of Notes.

With an Appendix, containing forms of special pleadings in several cases:—forms of recognizances, and of records in proceedings before justices of the peace.

By NATHANIEL CHIPMAN,
Late Chief Justice.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be executed in an elegant manner, on good paper, and a neat type, procured for the purpose.

II. It will contain nearly 300 pages small Octavo, and will be delivered to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR per book, handsomely bound and lettered.

III. Those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions are received at the printing office in Bennington, at the printing office in Rutland, and by many gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged.

CASH given for

Salts of Lie,

By SAMUEL WEBSTER,

WHO informs his friends and the public that he has erected a FULLING MILL, in the east part of Bennington, where cloth will be dressed in the neatest manner, on short notice.

October 24th, 1792. 2—4

Fresh Goods,

An extensive assortment, just come to hand, at the store of

George M'Alcheran,

In BENNINGTON—*among which, are*

SCARLET, blue and black, brown and dark green, slight green, mixed, & fancy Cloths, tan, and willow coloured do. do. do. do.

Cloths, with a general assortment of light cloths,

Red flan.,
Corduroys, Plushes,
Satins, Durants,
Tammies,
Blankets, Flannels,
Carpeting,
Worsted & cotton hose,
Irish linen by the box or piece,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Moreens,

Window glass,
Rum, Wesleyan Rum,
Hollands, Gin, cases and pipes, Wine,
Teas, Sugars,
Spices of all kinds,
Gun Powder and Shot,
Crockery and stone ware,
Cutlery.

A few hogsheads of molasses are expected in a few days.

Without a tedious enumeration of all his goods, or any further notification, the public may depend upon a general, well chosen assortment of all sorts of goods, adapted to all seasons, at all times, upon reasonable terms, at his store, where all sorts of country produce will be received in payment, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

28th Oct. 1792.

THE proprietors of the township of land, in the province of Lower Canada, lately located to John Prentice and Associates by the name of Hampden, are desired to meet at John Demmon's, innholder, in Middlebury, county of Addison, on Thursday the 29th of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of discharging one half of the expense in surveying the outlines of said town, estimated at fifteen pounds, *Halifax Currency*, agreeably to report of Samuel Holland surveyor general for the Province of Lower Canada, which will be laid before the proprietors on said day.

JOHN PRENTICE, & Co. *Agent for the petitioners.*

Rutland, Oct. 31, 1792. 3—5

MISCELLANY.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

At a meeting of a respectable number of Beaus, from various parts of the united states, in Newhaven, the 7th of September, 1792—

BOB BANDBOX, Esq. in the chair,

The following resolutions were adopted, nem. con.

1st. THAT in the opinion of this meeting, dress is the most essential and dignifying quality attendant on man.

2dly. That the rules and fashions in dress are of superior obligation to the moral law, and that any infraction of said rules is highly criminal, and meritorious of the most severe punishment.

3dly. That a punctilious attention to every part of dress is the only sure conductor to the respect and love of the ladies, which, of all other objects, is most worthy of regard.

4thly. That a band of musick is the greatest blessing any people can enjoy, next to that of trial by jury, and the habeas corpus act.

The above sentiments we hold as fundamental truths, and pledge ourselves to support them by precept and example.—To effect which purpose, we earnestly recommend to all persons who attend either or both the commencement balls, a strict observance to the following rules of dress.

Imprimis—Let no one presume to enter the ball room with either shoe or knee buckles. This abominable practise of wearing buckles is now exploded in polite circles, and requires an immediate abolition more than the African slavery.

Item—Two yards of black ribbon for the shoes, and an equal quantity for the knees, in lieu of buckles, we conceive essential and indispensible.

Item—The small clothes (vulgarly called breeches) and all other clothes must be made just one eighth of an inch tighter than the body in its natural size.—N. B. A strong servant will be necessary to assist in putting on these small clothes, and a boot jack to take them off.

Item—Two watch chains, adorned with trinkets, which may be seen and heard from one end of the room to the other, are requisite.—N. B. It is immaterial whether there is any watch.

Item—The hair must be powdered, frosted and perfumed.—N. B. Perfumed pomatum, mixed with hair powder, is said to be excellent manure for barren soils.

Lastly—We enjoin that each man wear a cape of a different colour from his coat—a quantum sufficit of muslin and cambrick about his neck, and a tamboured shirt.

An implicit obedience to these rules are expected and required.

Adjourned until the Saturday before commencement, 1793.

JEMMY JESSAMY, *Clerk.*

The COUNTRY LASS.

THE sky was clear, the sun had pass'd its diurnal meridian, the fields were verdant, the flocks bleated in the vallevs, and nature's livery wore a pleasing smile. Could a country lass, educated in the bosom of nature, and an admirer of its charms, withstand the temptation for rambling, at this delightful season, and on so charming a day. I rov'd into the meadows; fancy, directed my steps toward the industrious husbandman: contemplation, upon the goodness of heaven, in crowning his labors with such full grown crops, with such abundant plenty, to supply his alike industrious family with bread, so wholly occupied my mind, that my feet strayed, I knew not whither.

The birds, chanting their melodious notes, and each winged songster, carolling the praises of its creator, awoke me from my reverie. —I found myself in a wood, where flowers, of different hues and fragrance, adorned each hillock, and the banks of a rivulet, boasted innumerable charms; in its clear mirror, the neighboring beauties were reflected, and over its pure bosom, the barge of pleasure skum.

After wandering a little while I found myself in an open field; the wild spontaneous flower diversified the path that led to a small though neat and well cultivated garden—uncorrupted, yet refined nature, was discoverable in its every part—The meandering rivulet, softly stole along between the rose-bush and hawthorn—at a little distance, the branches of some trees were entwined together—the honeysuckle, and bellvine, crept over them and afforded a friendly shade.—The favorite of Flora, adorned the whole of this sequestered spot—a neat little cot now rose to view—I entered it without the usual ceremony of knocking—for the doors were open, and seemed to say to the weary traveller, "thou art welcome."—Why, are you immured in these solitudes? said I, to an elegant and beautiful female, who offered me a seat. To partake of happiness, and to watch a parent's declining years, replied the amiable Fanny—this humble dwelling, is the abode of peace and content, though not of splendor.—I ran over her features with an inquisitive look—a melancholy, which overspread her countenance, rendered it mild and interesting—a lively eye, denoted quick penetration, solid sense, and a good heart—I apologized for my abrupt visit, and begged her to gratify me, with a relation of some of the incidents of her life.

'M, Father, said this charming girl, was an eminent merchant in———; the smiles of fortune attended him for many years, opulence and domestic harmony, rendered us supremely happy: continual losses in trade, reduced our fortune to a mere competency. An elder sister, an amiable girl, was crept like a flower in the bloom of youth; she fell, a wretched victim to hopeless love. Unfortunately, she had conceived an attachment to a young man of merit, but such was her extreme delicacy, that she kept the fatal secret till a few moments before her dissolution. It was then too late, to restore her life. Only the shade of a beloved daughter, an affectionate sister, remained: My mother oppressed with misfortunes, sunk beneath their weight, and six months after my sister, bid a tender husband, and me, an only remaining child, a *long* adieu. It was then *my* care to console a father, to watch his *feeble age*, with *unremitting* attention.

We left the crowd and bustle of the metropolis and sought an asylum, a relief from sorrow, in this village. In the summer, my garden affords me amusement: And in the winter, by a social fire, my aged father will repeat some of the adventures of his youth; or I, from some book in our small library, will find amusement for him and myself, which enlivens the long evenings.

I returned my thanks to Fanny for her kindness, and took my leave, after a mutu-

al promise of soon seeing each other again.——

Who would relinquish this delightful rural life for the splendid ball, or brilliant circle, the metropolis boasts? Here, resides innocence and peace; there, envy and discord. In strolling into the wood, here each misfortune that embitters the cup of life, is forgotten, and the celestial rays of happiness "stream through this frail mansion of mortality, subliming all our sufferings."

Most of the virtues that adorn the pages of human nature are found in the retired cottage; and its mild influence will ever shake from the troubled heart the heavy dews of sorrow. MARIA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, *August* 11

The Republic of Venice, by a resolution of the 24th of July, have forbid French vessels from entering the gulph of Venice during the present troubles. The above resolutions was notified to the French ambassador, adding, that it was taken in order to observe the strictest neutrality.

Aug. 12. We have accounts from Warsaw, that the king has offered to abdicate the crown, and take a journey to Italy, but that his abdication had not yet been accepted.

WARSAW, *August* 8.

The King does not appear in public since his accession to the confederation of Targowicz. His majesty has signed the dimission of the Polish generals Koschinsk and Wielhorski, Brigadier Mokrowsky, and 16 other officers.

The greatest part of the Polish troops have evacuated this capital, to take up their quarters in Great Poland. The army of Lithuania has taken the same direction, with a determination to maintain the new constitution.

10,000 Russians, under the command of Gen. Cassachowski, arrived in this metropolis, and 10,000 more are to follow them. The whole district of Warsaw has acceded to the confederation of Targowicz.

Count Stanislaus Felix Potocki has been acknowledged general marshal of the confederation of the crown.

He now lies dangerously ill of a fever. He has prohibited the publishing of the national gazette.

A diet will be convened at Groduo in the course of next month; and a strong body of Russians will be encamped in the vicinity of that city.

LONDON, *August* 28.

All the custom house cutters at Portsmouth were yesterday put under the command of admiral lord Hood, and several other dispositions made, which are never adopted but for the purposes of a general impress of seamen.

Whether these steps indicate an intention in our court to take an active part in the continental disputes, or whether they are merely precautionary measures to enable us to act as circumstances and sound policy may afterwards dictate, a little time will probably determine.

Extract of a letter brought by the Dutch mail yesterday.

"The General M. de la Fayette, and 12 officers of rank, who were making the best of their way to Holland, were stopped near Liege, and taken prisoners by the Legeois legion; the general claimed the right of nations, being on neutral ground, but he was given to understand, that he must submit to the right of arms, and he was made prisoner with all his followers."

Copy of a letter from M. la Fayette, to the municipality of Sedan, dated Aug. 13.

"Commissioners of the national assembly are to arrive, to preach an unconstitutional doctrine to the army. It is evident to every unprejudiced man, that on the 10th of Aug. the epoch of the king's suspension, the national assembly, had been violated; and the members who have accepted such a mission, can be only the chiefs or the instruments of the faction, that has thus enslaved the national assembly and the king.

"In the terms of the law relative to the state of war, and on my sole and personal responsibility, I call upon the municipality of Sedan to detain the persons calling themselves commissioners from the national assembly, and to put them in safe custody, under the guard of a superior officer, who equally on my sole and personal responsibility, shall execute this order, which he cannot refuse to do, without being immediately brought to answer before a council of war.

"I must also call upon the constituted authorities of departments, by virtue of the same laws, to approve of these measures; and I shall make the same requisition to the tribunal of the district of Sedan, and to the different departments in which are stationed the troops committed to me.

"This letter, deposited at the municipality, will serve as a voucher to shew that neither the community of Sedan, nor the national guard, whom the law puts under my command, nor the troops of the army, volunteers, and troops of the line, and particularly M. Sicard, Col. of the 43d regiment, whom I appoint to this mission, nor the administrative and judicial bodies who may concur in arresting the commissioners are subject to any responsibility, and that it is I, who faithful to my oaths, to the principles of the declaration of rights, to the constitution, which the sovereign will of the nation has decreed—that it is I alone who call for, as I have a right to do, all the measures that may give undeniable proofs of resistance of oppression, the first duty of free minds.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Copy of a letter from M. La Fayette to the municipal officers at Sedan, dated Bouillon, August 19.

"*Gentlemen,*

"If the last drop of my blood could serve the community of Sedan, it has a right to the sacrifice, and this would cost me less than that which I now make; but at the moment when I foresee, by reasons that will not escape you, that my presence with you would tend only in a few days to bring you into danger, I ought to spare the city of Sedan the misfortunes of which I should be the cause, and I think the best means of serving it is, by removing from it a man whom all the enemies of liberty have proscribed, who will never bow to any despotism, and who, penetrated with grief at being no longer able, at present, to be useful to his country, feels consolation only in the vows he puts up, that the sacred cause of liberty and equality, whose holy name is profaned, if that be possible, by the crimes of a faction, may not at least be held long in subjection, and in the oath which he renews before a community truly patriotic, to be faithful to the principles that have animated his whole life. (Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

PARIS, *August* 20.

The king has borrowed immense sums of money to support his rebel brothers and their criminal adherents. If things do not take a different turn in his favor, above 20 bankers in this capital will be obliged to stop payment; and the sums being so immense, the bankruptcies in Paris will occasion several others in all the great towns in Europe. His debts amount at least to 150 millions of livres.

There are at this moment upwards of two thousand men employed in fortifying the tower of the temple, where the king is confined—the ditch which is to surround it is to be twenty feet wide.

Since the 10th of August, glorious epocha! Frenchmen look, walk, sit, speak, do every thing differently; they have assumed the primeval air of liberty; and every individual now seems to say—

"I am as free as nature first made man,
"Ere the base laws of servitude began,
"When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

Gen. La Fayette has prevailed upon part of his army to swear neither to abandon him nor the king; and the better to succeed in his attempt, he thus addressed the troops under his command: "Let those who wish well to the constitutional king join me; and such as are on king Petion's side, withdraw from under my standard"

The citizens of St. Germains, long distinguished for their patriotism and its attendant virtues, have written to their brethren of Nancy, to encourage them to proceed in their glorious career. We select the following bold passage from their address.

"The last Frenchman shall say to his oppressor, Tyrant! thou thought'st that thou had'st conquer'd me—Thou hast betrayed the cause of humanity, and thou wisheft to enslave thy fellow creature. Look me full in the face. Liberty is written in it in majestic and indelible characters—Nature engraved it there—she is the mother of all. Pierce my heart, and there thou wilt find the altar of freedom, which thy despicable cruelty cannot conquer."

All the suspicious priests of Paris, at least those who have not taken proper precautions to avoid the quick eye of the police are shut up in the former convents of the carmelite friars.

All the managers of the play houses in Paris, are emulous in stepping forward to the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave citizens who were killed in the action of the 10th of this month.

Friday night, "Renaud and Psyche," was performed at the opera house for their benefit: the house was full to an overflow; and the receipt amounted to 5243 livres, 4 sols, 11 deniers, which sum was distributed next day among the surviving relatives.

GENERALS.

Public opinions are divided relative to general La Fayette; nor is it less vague than various. Some think, that rather than submit to the decree of impeachment issued against him, he will go over to the enemy and take the best of his officers along with him. Others suppose, that he will open the gates of France to the Duke of Brunswick. Others, in short, imagine they see his rebel troops marching against the capital, and him insolently dictating laws to the national assembly; but let his intentions be what they may, certain it is, that the cause of liberty is in danger—certain it is, that the schism which now prevails in the young general's army awakes the most serious alarms in the breast of every individaul wedded to freedom—certain it is, in fine, that more than three parts of the regulars under his command have declared in his favor, and sworn to follow and share his fortunes, or perish like soldiers in the attempt.

Marshal Luckner, on the contrary, has bowed to the decree of the assembly. The veteran can obey as well as he can command, and honor tells him to defend the rights of the gallant people who have entrusted him with the defence of their liberty, their lives, their property, and their fame.

Gen. Montesquiou, who commands the southern army, has not as yet declared himself for or against the national assembly. Our readers, however, recollect, that when he was last in Paris, and that there was a question of dethroning the king, he told the united committees he knew, to a certainty, that if the national assembly dethroned Louis XVI. there would not be an officer in the army ten days after.

The intendant of Bouille has been arrested at Paris. False assignats for 80,000 livres, and good ones for 4000, were found about his person.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PERMANENT SITTING.

Sunday night, August 20.—*Nine o'clock.*

Several citizens came to the bar Some wished to be formed into a legion, destined to cut off gen. La Fayette's head, and to lay it reeking before the national assembly.

Another citizen appeared alone at the bar. He offered to go to Sedan by himself, and be the bearer of the articles of impeachment against gen. La Fayette. I shall, unattended, said the petitioner, execute the decree, and drag La Fayette, dead or alive to this bar.

The assembly applauded the energy of those petitioners.—Referred them to the committee of general safety, and admitted the petitioners within the bar.

M. J. Debrie communicated dispatches which had been sent to him from the department of L'Aisne.

The administrators of that department had received two letters from general La Fayette, exhorting them to adhere to the resolutions entered into by the department of Ardennes, of which Sedan was the chief town.

In the general's first letter he observed, that Paris was in a horrid state of anarchy. He spoke of the captive king; of the monarch suspended by the guilty sons of faction, both against the people's will, and against the letter and spirit of the constitution. As a soldier, gen. La Fayette could not but acknowledge his constitutional king; as a citizen, he reminded the department, that he was among the first to proclaim the sovereignty of the people; and that since he drew his first breath, his every idea had been in favor of freedom. When he considered the actual state of the national assembly, he could not think them in possession of more liberty than the king; for all their decrees, said the young General, are dictated by a lawless banditti.

M. La Fayette's letter concluded with inviting the department, in the name of the constitution, to call upon and apply to him on all occasions, when the safety of the state should require it.

In his second letter he complained of not having received an answer to his first. He repeated the same principles; and in order to determine the department to a vigorous measure, he added, that under the actual circumstances, an insurrection against the national assembly was the most sacred of duties!

The second letter, written from the intrenched camp at Sedan, was carried to the administrators of the department by one of the rebel general's aids-de-camps.

The department did not deign an answer to such perfidious insinuations; and declared that it was lawful for every citizen to seize upon and drag him to justice.

The administrators stopped the national guards that La Fayette had called for from that department.

The assembly applauded the general conduct of the department of L'Aisne.

August 20.

Fourth year of Liberty—First of Equality.

Mr. Oswald.—I know not whether the sudden departure of the british ambassador threatens France with any hostile measures on the part of the court of St. James's or not. But certain it is, that all the English prints, hired by the civil lists of the courts of London, and of the Thuilleries, in order to traduce the French revolution, have represented in the most attrocious colours, the events of the glorious 10th of August. It is to be apprehended that the english peoyle may be led astray by such perfidious reports; and that the court, availing itself of the opportunity, may plunge the nation into a measure pernicious to the cause of liberty. It is, therefore, extremely necessary and urgent to undeceive the British nation, and to defeat the infernal plots of these royal tigers, who have always, and ever will delight in instigating two brother nations to mutual butchery. It is a duty which we owe to France, to England, to the grand commonwealth of the human race; I therefore propose,

1st. That the society of the friends of equality do send to the British nation a fraternal address, in which shall be unfolded the whole conspiracy of the traitor

Louis XVI. and all the outrages which provoked the sacred insurrection of the 10th of August.

2d. That the address be transmitted to all the popular societies in England, Scotland, aed Ireland, with a request to have it re-printed, and circulated throughout the British empire.

Thus you will dispel the aristocratic clouds that obscure the political atmosphere of England; you will raise the spirit of your brethren, the patriots of Britain, shackled by royal proclamations, and tyranized over by the odious manœuvres of an inquisitional administration; and then, perhaps, England, freed from her tyrants, will at length send you a vigorous army to eradicate aristocracy and royalty; also in unison with you, to bring about the revolution of Europe; and, finally, of the whole human species.

M. Boisguyon proposed an amendment. He wished the copy of the proceedings of the national assembly, and many copies of the papers found in the king's desk, should be added to the address proposed by M. Oswald.—The motion and amendment were carried.

BENNINGTON, *November* 9.

We are informed by good authority, that about two months past the indians at Niagara received from the British commissary 60,000 rations of provisions.

We hear from Rupert, in this state, that on Sunday morning last, a Mr. Jabesh Parsons, from Suffield, in Connecticut, was building a fire in the house of Isaac Shelden, and as he was rolling the log on a lever over the fore-stick, the end of the lever flew up and struck him so violent a blow in the temple, that, altho' he proceeded to finish the fire, he expired in about two hours.

By a gentleman from Norwich, Connecticut, we are informed, that a Mr. Richardson of that place, intends coming to this town in the course of next spring, for the purpose of establishing (if proper encouragement is offered) a manufactory of cloths.—Mr. Richardson is said to understand not only the manufactoring of cloths, but also the making of the implements necessary for a factory. Samples of 24 different kinds of cloths, manufactured by him, are to be viewed in the hands of Mr. Cady of this town.

We have accounts by yesterdays mail of a most terrible tumult in Paris—the most moderate accounts of which state the slain (by the mob) at 4000; the highest call them 7000, among which was all the queen's ladies, 150 priests, and every person that was the least suspected of counter-revolution principles.—The national assembly, the king, queen, the treasury, and all public officers, during this scene of horrors, were unviolated.—The particulars will be laid before our readers in our next.

We hear from Rutland that the general assembly of this state adjourned yesterday, *sine die*.

By his Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *Esquire, Governor, Captain General, and commander in chief in & over the state of Vermont.*

A PROCLAMATION.

A SENSE of their duty upon the Supreme Ruler of the world, should lead all men to adore the author of their mercies, and to manifest their gratitude to him by the devout exercises of religious worship.—That the people of this state may in an united social manner thus express their gratitude to Almighty God, for the blessings which they have received—

I have thought fit, by and with the advice of the council, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint, Thursday the sixth day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise throughout this state.

And I do hereby recommend to, and exhort all persons residing within this state to assemble on said day, at their usual places of public worship, and with hearts suitably impressed with a sense of the divine goodness, devoutly to offer up to their Maker their tribute of thanksgiving and praise for his mercies.

That he hath ordered the season of the year in so much mercy to his people: that so general a measure of health hath been preserved: that peace and tranquility have prevailed in the state: that the blessings of government and liberty have been preserved to the people: for that general prosperity and success which have attended the government and public affairs of the United States: and above all for the manifold blessings of grace, whice are derived to us through the mediation of Jesus Christ our Lord. While the people of every religious denomination are thus expressing their gratitude to the Soveregn of the world for his many favors—

It is also recommended to them penitently to renounce their sins; and humbly to implore the divine blessing on their country, on the church of Christ, and upon all the nations of the earth; that they may all be partakers of the grace, and rejoice in the salvation of God.

Given under my hand, in council, at Rutland, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1792, and in the 16th year of our independence.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his excellency's command,
JOSEPH FAY, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Original Anecdote.—An Irishman, who was a genuine Paddy, called on Col. Lyon, and desired to be employed as a workman in his forge; the Colonel waited on his countryman to view his works—on their way met with one of those animals which generally make their abode in and about ponds; the Hibernian having never seen the like asked the Col. what it was? who answered a turtle; a durkee, said the Paddy, and can he fly? at the same time pointing towards it his national club, on which Mr. amphibious, as is usual for them, drew his head back immediately into the shell; on which the Paddy in surprise exclaimed, Jasus! see how he swallows his head!

To the Printer of the Vermont Gazette.

SIR,

I observed a piece of scandal in your last, respecting me, signed by a certain Abel Smith. As the public may perhaps be imposed upon by said publication, and my character consequently suffer, you are requested to insert the following statement, (the truth of which I am ready to attest to at any time) of what I suppose to have been the origin of the schandal referred to.

The instigator of it was Wanton Aylesworth, of Pownal, who about seven years ago brought the said Smith into Pownal, in this state. About three years ago the said Smith was taken up in Pownal for horse stealing, and suspicion of passing counterfeit money: the facts however were not proved, and he was accordingly discharged. But as circumstances looked exceedingly dark on his side. I ordered him to quit the town immediately, threatening if ever he returned to take him up and convey him to Albany goal, since which I have never seen him; but have heard that he was since confined in Windsor goal, for passing counterfeit state notes; and that his old friend Aylesworth visited him, while in confinement, where (unless the piece published is an entire forgery, which I am inclined to doubt on account of its being signed by a credible witness) I suppose he obtained the scandal in question.

What views Aylesworth has in the business I shall leave you and the candid public to judge, after informing, that he now stands indicted by the grand jury of the county for perjury, in which case I am an evidence against him.

JOSIAH WRIGHT.

STATE of VERMONT.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state, did, at their session at Windsor, in October, 1791, pass a resolution directing the selectmen, &c. of the several towns in this state, to forward plans of their respective towns to the surveyor general, exhibiting the courses and length of their lines, the towns they bound on, roads, streams of water, mills, public buildings, ponds, mountains, &c. in order to enable him to make a correct map of the state, which resolution many of the towns have complied with; but as a considerable number have neglected making any return—Therefore, those that are delinquent are hereby requested to forward the plans of their respective towns, by the first of January next, to the following persons, viz.

Col JOSEPH FAY, Bennington.
Dr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Rutland.
GAMALIEL PAINTER, Esq. Middlebury.
Gen. IRA ALLEN, Colchester.
JOHN FASSETT, Esq. Cambridge.
Col. JACOB DAVIS, Montpelier.
CALVIN KNOULTON, Esq. Newfane.
Mr. SAMUEL AVERY, Westminster.
Mr. ALDEN SPOONER, Windsor: or,
To the Subscriber, at Ryegate.

As every person will wish to have the town he lives in truly represented, it is hoped none will fail to make their returns to some one of the abovementioned persons by the time appointed.

JAMES WHITELAW, *Surveyor Gen.*

Rutland, Oct. 31, 1792. 4—6

NOTIFICATION.

THE subscriber informs the public at large, more particularly those in the counties of Bennington and Rutland, that his clothier's works are completed in Manchester, near Mr. Pettibone's inn;—also his works in Arlington and Bennington. Each shop is supplied with as good workmen as can be had in America, the works are in the best of order, all of them being supplied with a large quantity of all kinds of dye stuffs, which render him capable of colouring the best of colours on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

JOSEPH HINSDILL, *Clothier.*

Bennington, Nov. 6, 1792. 4—6

N. B. No trust given at either of the above shops.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Vergennes, October 1, 1792.

MR. Elijah Lawrence, Hinesburgh, Vermont. Philip Stone, and Amos Calendar, Esq. at Bridport or Shoreham.

ALEXANDER BRUSH, D. P. M.

DRUGS AND *MEDICINES.*

MICAH JONES LYMAN, & Co.

HAVE just imported in the ship BETSEY, from LONDON, and now ready for sale on the Hill, in Bennington, a large and general assortment of GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are the following, viz.

HOOPER's Female) PILLS	Burgamot.
Anderson's, and)	Oil of lavender.
Lockyer's)	Camphor.
Turlington's balsam of life.	Glauber & Epsom salts.
Bateman's drops.	Salt of nitre.
Godfrey's cordial.	Flour of sulphur.
British oil.	Borax.
Essence of peppermint.	Sal ammon crud.
of lemons.	Oil case.
	Oil of castor, &c. &c.

—A L S O—

BRIMSTONE.	Loaf sugar.
Blue, white, and oil of vitrol.	Turkey figs.
Ground madder.	Raisins.
Otter.	Cinnamon.
Allum.	Cloves.
Copperas.	Nutmegs.
Spirits of turpentine.	Ginger.
Rum.	Pepper.
Brandy.	Alspice.
Malaga, Port, & Cherry wine of the best qualities, suitable for medicinal as well as common use.	Painter's oil.
	Best writing ink.
	Surgeon's pocket instruments in cases.
	Pewter & ivory syringes.
	Crown & country lancets.
Tea.	Lancet cases.
Coffee.	Grain scales and weights.
Chocolate.	&c. &c. &c.

They have also imported in the same vessel a large assortment of PAINTER'S COLOURS, VIZ.

WHITE and red lead.	Lytharge of gold.
Spruce yellow.	Verdigrise, and
Spanish brown & whiting by the hundred or smaller quantity.	Prussian blue.

They will receive in exchange, cash, wheat, pork, bees wax, and shipping furs, for any of the above goods; and Indian corn, oats, butter, and tallow for many of them.

They import from some of the best houses in London, which enables them to sell their medicines and painter's colours much lower than they have heretofore been sold in this state Three and six months credit given, with approved security. Practitioners and others may be supplied on the shortest notice, as constant attendance will be given, all orders punctually executed, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Young gentlemen who are inclined to pursue the study of physic and surgery, may depend on the assiduous attention of said Lyman, who has furnished himself with a choice collection of the most approved modern authors: they may also have the advantage of becoming acquainted with the apothecaries business. Those who are indebted to said Lyman are earnestly requested to attend to their accounts without delay.

Bennington. Nov. 1st, 1792. 24tf

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Burlington, October 1, 1792.

RHANDAL MARSH, Caldwell's Manor.
Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, Shelburn.
Stephen Dorchester, late of Burlington.
William Smith, Jerico.
Elijah Lawrence, Hinesburgh.
Mrs. Catharine Cramer, Lake George, state of Newyork.

JOHN FAY, D. P. M.

WHEREAS *CATY*, my wife, refuses to do her duty, and threatens to leave and run me in debt—I am therefore obliged in this way to forbid all persons harbering, assisting, or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC RICE.

October 28, 1792. 4—6

STRAYED or stolen, from the stable of Samuel Mattocks, jun. a dark brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, very fat, a bald face, one well eye, three white feet. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, at Vergennes, or the aforementioned Samuel Mattocks, where said horse may be found, shall receive a generous reward.

WILLIAM GOODRICH

Nov. 5, 1792. 4—6

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

The MUTUAL KISS.

Da mihi SUANIOLUM—*blanda* PUELLA.

COME dearest maid impart that bliss
Congenial souls alone can know;
Come, prove the rapt'rous mutual kiss,
Surpassing every bliss below.

Encircled in fond Friendship's arms,
You there, from harm, may rest secure;
Serene from all but Love's alarms,
Nor even these shall long endure.

Far from all jealous, prying eyes,
In yonder silent, shady grove,
I'll soothe thee with responsive sighs,
Soft, breathing sighs, of ardent love.

I'll clasp thee to my heart sincere,
Nor think in aught we've done amiss,
When, with fresh transports, ever dear,
We've prov'd the rapt'rous mutual kiss.

On a hasty Marriage.

MARRY'D! 'tis well! a mighty blessing!
But, poor's the joy, no coin possessing.
In ancient times, when folk did wed,
'Twas to be one at "board and bed:"
But hard's his case, who can't afford
His charmer either bed or board.

Singular Customs.

IN Languedoc, in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, when a man or woman was caught in the act of adultery, the criminal was condemned to run naked, in the middle of the day, from one end of the town to the other.

IN public calamities the Ethiopians sometimes made a general massacre of their priests, saying, "go, and pray to the gods a little nearer."

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the invalid pensioners resident within the state of Vermont that payment will be made at this office of the respective sums due from the 4th day of March to the 5th day of September 1792, under the usual regulations, published in an advertisement upon this subject by the honorable the Secretary at War.

NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

☞ The several printers in this state are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months. 19-2m

---

OIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has erected an OIL-MILL on Hoosick river, at the Falls, where a generous price will be given for FLAX SEED, and best LINSEED OIL sold at the Albany price, by the public's humble servant, JEHIEL FOX.

Hoosick, Oct. 16th, 1792. 2—4

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session at Manchester, in October,* 1788, *grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the townships of* Westford *and* Underhill, *in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and bridges in said town; and the same being expended, and an account thereof approved according to law, and committed to the subscribers to collect.—These are therefore to warn the respective proprietors and land owners of each of said towns, who hav not paide said tax, that unless they pay the same to their subscribing collector, on or before nine o'clock in the morning of the 6th day of December next, so much of their lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Gideon King, innholder in Burlington, in the county of Chittenden, aforesaid, as will pay said tax and cost.*

SAMUEL LANE, Collector of Westford.
SAMUEL BRADLEY, Coll. of Underhill.

Burlington, Oct. 8th, 1792. 2—4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the gore of land in Hinsdale, in the state of Vermont, that was granted by the Governor of Newhampshire to the fourteen settlers that lived in Hinsdale, when the charter of Hinsdale was given, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said Gore to meet at the dwellinghouse of John Bridgeman, in said Hinsdale, on the first Monday of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—First, to choose a moderator. Second, to choose a proprietors clerk. Third, to see if the proprietors will accept the survey already made, and to complete the remaining part of the survey, and do any other business which may concern said proprietors.

JOHN BRIDGEMAN, Justice Peace.

Hinsdale, October 6th, 1792. 3—5

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Rutland, October 1, 1792.

MESSRS. Joseph Brundage, Jesse Long, and Jonathan Reynolds, of Rutland.

Mr Samuel Rox, Rutland, for Joseph Pearsol, at Otter Creek.

Obadiah Noble, Esq. Messrs. Ebenezer Campbell, John Thomas, David Sawyer, and Mrs Polly Leet, Tinmouth.

Messrs. Jesse Churchill, and Dyer Waterous, Hubbardston.

Rev. Eleazer Harwood, Pittsford,

Mr. Elijah Avery, Brandon,

Mr. Josiah Dunham, Dartmouth College.

F. HILL, *Postmaster.*

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October,* 1789, *grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in that part of the tract of land called Goshen, in the county of Addison, lying easterly of Salisbury, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making a road through said Goshen, from Hancock to Salisbury These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of that part of Goshen aforesaid, that unless they pay said tax to me, on or before the third Tuesday of February next, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse in Middlebury, in said county, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost.*

JOSHUA HYDE, Collector.

Middlebury, Oct. 19. 1792. 2—4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, in New-Lebanon, last Wednesday night, two MARES; one a clear black, large mare, in good flesh, a natural trotter, with smallish mane and tail, and both curly; she had a wound when young on the hind part of one of her buttocks, supposed the scar may be yet seen, and has been slightly branded on one of her flanks with the letters C. H. H. but nearly grown out; she is eight or nine years old—The other is a middling sized sorrel mare, thirteen years old, very fat, white strip in her face, and white feet, a long scar on the hind part of each thigh, her off fore foot less than the other, and mostly grown out new this season; is a natural trotter. Whoever will secure and return said mares, or either of them, to the subscriber, shall receive ten dollars reward for each or either of them. NOAH WHEATEN.

New-Lebanon, Oct. 15, 1792. 2—4

REVOCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all people whom it may concern, that a certain power of attorney, given to John Carpenter, of Newmilford, Litchfield county, by us the subscribers, and others, is REVOKED; and that said Carpenter hath no authority to act as our attorney in any case whatever, by virtue of the said power, or otherwise.

SAMUEL CANFIELD,
JABEZ BACON,
ANGUS NICKELSON,
REUBEN BOOTH.

Newmilford, Oct. 16th, 1792. 2—4

Ashur Shephard,

At his OLD MEDICINAL STORE, *in Bennington, has just received an additional assortment of the best*

Drugs & Medicines,

WHICH renders his assortment complete, and will be sold for most articles of country produce, as cheap as can be purchased in this state—and on usual credit.

26th October, 1792. 22—

ELECTION.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 11th or 12th inst. out of the pasture of major E. Buel, in Rutland, a light coloured sorrel Mare, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, thick mane and tail, a white stripe in her face, and white hind feet, with wind galls thereon, a small grey spot on one of her hips, a light footed, natural trotter. Whoever will take up said mare, or secure the thief if stolen, and will give information to the subscriber, or to said Buel, shall be generously rewarded, and all charges paid, by

CHAUNCY LANGDON.

Castleton, Oct. 30 h. 1792. 2—5

STOLEN on Sunday morning the 28th inst. from the pasture of the subscriber, in Springfield, state of Newyork, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, with a staring blaze in his forehead, a long tail, having never been docked, two white feet one behind the other before, a natural trotter Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and return them to the subscriber, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or for the horse only, FIVE DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid.

DAIEL MORSE

31st October, 1792

WHERAS the legislature of this state did, at their session in Manchester, in October 1788, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Salisbury, in the county of Addison, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being laid out according to law, and approved of by the county court; these are therefore to warn the proprietors and land holders in said town, who have not paid said tax, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber before the 5th day of March next, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in said Salisbury, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and legal costs.

STEPHEN WARD, Collector.

Salisbury, October 25th, 1792. 3—5

MANSFIELD *and* STERLING.

THE *proprietors of Mansfield and Sterling, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings and four pence on each original right, voted by the proprietors at their adjourned meeting of each town, held at Burlington, on the 7th day of August,* 1792, *to pay the expense of allotting a division of one hundred acres to each right, and other proprietors charges, as heretofore advertised, are hereby informed—That so much of each delinquent's right, in each of said towns, as will pay said tax and cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Gideon King, innholder in said Burlington, on the 6th day of December next, at nine of the clock in the morning, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of eight shillings and four pence due on each right, are,*

In MANSFIELD,

John Cenert	*Silas Smith*
Jeremiah Travise	*William Borden*
Robert Townlend	*Samuel Bucklee*
Nathanie. Whitmore	*William Borden, jun.*
David Grious	*Benjamin Thatcher*
Michea Bueld	*John Bucklee*
Joseph Bueld, jun.	*William Palmer*
Andrew Lamoureux	*Joseph Strong*
John Barney	*Joseph Veille*
Valentine Lownsbury	*William Warner*
John Agur	*Daniel Seaman, jun.*
Jonathan Stevens	*Jasper Drake*
David Stanley	*Cornelius Vanvatrack*
John Stevens	*Joseph Sherwood, jun.*
William Horton	*Samuel Drake*
Daniel Birdsill	*Joshua Drake*
Benjamin Lord	*Richard Thompkins*
William White	*Amos Thompkins*
Samuel Jones	*Enoch Thompkins*
Samuel Frost	*William Foster*
John Veale	*William Maybee*
John Cornwall	*John Maybee*
Joseph Ferman	*Jacob Maybee*
Capt Annanias Rogers	*Jeremiah Maybee*
Platt Rogers	*Frederick Maybee*
Nathaniel Sacket	*Thomas Thompkins*
John Boyd	*John Wood*
John Baly	*Hon William Temple, Esq:*
Ebenezer Boyd	*Theodore Atkinson, jun. Esq.*
Samuel Sherwood	*John Nelson, Esq.*
Bartlet Brundage	*Samuel Emerson, Esq and*
Walter Ward	*George Frost.*
Jacob Smith	

In STERLING,

Samuel Safford	*Thomas Chittenden*
Samuel Safford, jun.	*Martin Chittenden*
John Safford	*Giles Chittenden*
Fredirick Hopkins	*Elias Hall,*
Nathaniel Brush	*Joseph Farnsworth*
Solomon Purdy	*Isaac Tichenor*
Jonas Rice	*Stephen Hopkins*
John W. Dana	*Alpheus Hall*
Samuel Shepherdson	*Simeon Hatheway*
John Gray	*Joseph Willoughby*
Adonijah Strong	*Joseph Read, jun.*
Benjamin Payne	*Samuel Fletcher, jun.*
Jonathan Ormsby	*George Foot*
Daniel Ormsby	*Samuel Robinson*
Abraham C. Lansing	*Thomas Tolman*
Joseph Plumb	*Timothy Stanley*
William Seaman, jun.	*Daniel Ford*
John Burgitt, jun.	*David Dimick*
John Hollenbeak	*Benjamin Crain*
John B Strong	*Darius Post*
Uriah Seaman	*Elisha Field, jun.*
John Strong	*Jared Baldwin*
David Whitney	*Samuel Strong*
John Strong, jun.	*John Shumaway*
William Douglass	*Jonas Galusha*
Nathan Osgood	*Amos Galusha*
Abel Larkin	*Nathaniel Spencer*
John Sterk	*Benajah Andrus*
James Brookings	*James Draper, jun.*
Jethan White	*Ezekiel Brewster, and*
Gideon Spencer	*Ira Allen,* three nights.
Seth Storrs	

WILLIAM COIT, *Collector of Sterling.*
ORINGE SMITH, *Collector of Mansfield.*

Burlington, Oct. 8, 1792. 2—4

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 25, of Vol. X.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 16, 1792. [WHOLE No. 493.

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

WINDHAM *ss.* AT the supreme court holden at Newfane, in and for the county of Windham, on the third Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of August, 1792.

Lydia Crofford, of Townsend in said county presented a petition to the court, praying for a divorce from Stephen Crofford, her husband.

Whereupon it is ordered by the court, That the said Lydia notify the said Stephen, by publishing this order in the Vermont Gazette six weeks successively at least six weeks before the next session of this court, in said county, to be holden by adjournment on the first Tuesday of March next, and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. *By order of the court.*

NATHANIEL BRUSH *Clerk.*

DRUGS AND *MEDICINES.*

MICAH JONES LYMAN, & Co.

HAVE just imported in the ship BETSEY, from LONDON, and now ready for sale on the Hill, in Bennington, a large and general assortment of GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are the following, viz.

HOOPER's Female) PILLS	Burgamot.
Anderson's, and)	Oil of lavender.
Lockyer's)	Camphor.
Turlington's balsam of life.	Glauber & Epsom salts.
	Salt of nitre.
Bateman's drops.	Flour of sulphur.
Godfrey's cordial.	Borax.
British oil.	Sal ammon crud.
Essence of peppermint.	Oil case.
of lemons.	Oil of castor, &c. &c.

—A L S O—

BRIMSTONE.	Loaf sugar.
Blue, white, and oil of vitrol.	Turkey figs.
Ground madder.	Raisins.
Otter.	Cinnamon.
Allum	Cloves.
Copperas.	Nutmegs.
Spirits of turpentine.	Ginger.
Rum.	Pepper.
Brandy.	Allspice.
Malaga, Port, & Cherry wine of the best qualities, suitable for medicinal as well as common use.	Painter's oil.
	Best writing ink.
	Surgeon's pocket instruments in cases.
	Pewter & ivory syringes.
	Crown & country lancets.
Tea.	Lancet cases.
Coffee.	Grain scales and weights.
Chocolate.	&c &c &c.

They have also imported in the same vessel a large assortment of PAINTER'S COLOURS, VIZ.

WHITE and red lead.	Litharge of gold.
Spruce yellow.	Verdigrise, and
Spanish brown & whiting by the hundred or smaller quantity.	Prussian blue.

They will receive in exchange, cash, wheat, pork, beeswax, and shipping furs, for any of the above goods; and Indian corn, oats, butter, and tallow for many of them.

They import from some of the best houses in London, which enables them to sell their medicines and painter's colours much lower than they have heretofore been sold in this state. Three and six months credit given, with approved security. Practitioners and others may be supplied on the shortest notice, as constant attendance will be given, all orders punctually executed, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Young gentlemen who are inclined to pursue the study of physic and surgery, may depend on the assiduous attention of said Lyman, who has furnished himself with a choice collection of the most approved modern authors: they may also have the advantage of becoming acquainted with the apothecaries business. Those who are indebted to said Lyman are earnestly requested to attend to their accounts without delay.

Bennington, Nov. 1st, 1792. 24tf.

CHARACTER *of an* OLD MAID

AN old Maid is one of the most cranky, illnatured, maggoty, peevish, conceited, disagreeable, hypocritical, fretful, noisy, gibbing, censorious, out-of-the-way, never-to-be-pleased——good-for-nothing-creatures! God help her poor nieces!—Heaven deliver all the young ladies under her care! —how lectured!—how tormented! how watched!—As she never knew what is the happiness, —the pleasure of matrimony, she endeavors to prevent such as are willing to learn—she preaches against all men and things—she pretends to be very religious, and visits the churches, in order to watch what *signs*—what *tokens of love* may be going on—during the sermon she assumes all the decorum of a prudent attentive lady; but should there be *marriages* or *christenings* to follow, she trots away, unwilling to be a witness of what she knows nothing about—she affects to be very charitable—but alas! she has not time to hear the petitions of any poor unfortunate wretch, being always in a hurry to prepare dinner for her--*dogs* and *cats*, *monkies* and *parrots*. She never reads plays, magazines or novels, except when she is alone—then she indulges herself with Congreve, Behn, or Centivre; but if she hears an unexpected foot, she throws them aside, and seizes the bible, or any other goodly book that may be near hand for the occasion —indeed her library is very curious, she puts her sermons over her journals—her hymns over her songs, so that one would imagine it was the *whole duty of man* to cover *Emma*, *Cecilia*, and other pretty die-away creatures. Of all things upon earth, she says she hates a *Man*, because every man hates her—an old maid enters the world to take up room, not to make room for others—if she lives to that age which renders her *unmarriageable*, her life is, in the opinion of all her young acquaintances, too long—being of a tough inflexible nature, that nothing can break her heart —indeed an old maid's heart is, of all hearts the most detestable—it contains neither sympathy, feeling, or any one thing appertaining to the *tender passions*—it is so full of self, that it cannot make room for another; an old maid, therefore, can bear no other company, except such as herself—or now and then an old Bachelor—for old bachelors, cry the old maids, can do no harm—they are inoffensive creatures, and know the world—then in the name of God let them go together.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON *Sept.* 8.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 3.

THE rapid progress of the Duke of Brunswick's army was the cause of a dreadful insurrection which happened yesterday. On Saturday night at 11 o'clock, two couriers arrived here from Verdun, the dispatches by whom were immediately forwarded to the national assembly. The dispatches were from the members of the definitive council (composed of members of the national assembly) who were in the neighborhood of Verdun, which place they state to have been summoned to surrender by the Duke of Brunswick. I have been fortunately able to obtain a copy of the duke's letter to the garrison on this business. It is nearly as follows:

"The Duke of Brunswick, in the name of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, summon the town of Verdun to open its gates to the armies of their Majesties. The troops and inhabitants of this town, if they refuse must be responsible for the misfortunes brought upon them by military operations which will be carried on with the utmost vigor to reduce the place under the obedience of his most christian majesty, its lawful sovereign. The inhabitants may rest assured of the protection of their Imperial and Prussian majesties, and of the brothers of his most christian majesty, if they obey the summons.

"A council of war was immediately called to answer the summons, and it was determined to hold out to the last moment.

"Yesterday morning the commissioners of the community assembled, and M. Eugenin, their president, stated, upon the authority of the ministers, that the combined armies had advanced as far as Verdun, which could not withstand their power for more than eight days. Means were taken to prevent the circulation of this intelligence during the time of their deliberation, and they did not long hesitate upon pronouncing a decree and preparing a proclamation upon the subject. The decree which was reported to the national assembly, and approved by them, ordered the barriers to be shut, authorized the seizure of all horses for military service, the disarming of all suspected persons, and directed the citizens to hold themselves ready for marching at the first notice. The proclamation invited them to meet in the Champ de Mars, that 60,000 men might be immediately raised for the service of the country.

"The commissioners went to the sections, exhorting the people to attend this meeting, and to enroll themselves for marching. Alarm guns were fired as a signal for shutting the barriers, the tocsin was sounded and the general was beaten. The Champ de Mars was presently filled. The enrollment was proceeding with the happiest spirit, when it was suggested among the populace, that it was unsafe to leave their enemies not watched in the metropolis, and that the necessity of an immediate march demanded the slaughter of those who might desolate the capital during their absence.

"In this interval news arrived, that a body of 4000 French, detached by Dumourier to the assistance of Verdun (a strong town 150 miles east of Paris) had been defeated and obliged to retreat. This raised the fury of the people to its utmost height. It was proposed to cut the throats of every traitor.

"The people flew to the convent of the Carmelites, where the refractory priests of Paris were confined, and without mercy, the cardinal du Rochefoucald, and about 130 priests were massacred. From this they hurried to the Abbaye where every man and woman confined under suspicion of crimes against the nation were also murdered. We cannot with certainty enumerate the names of the victims. It is too certain, that all the queen's ladies, Madame Lamballe, Madame de Tatrantte, &c. with M. Montmorin, M. D'Affry, and others, to the number of hundreds, fell under the pikes of the raging populace.

"In vain did the assembly interpose its feeble power. Montmorin was slaughtered between two of the commissioners that they

sent to stem their fury—and we hear but of one man who escaped the carnage, M. Sicard, the minister of the academy for instructing the deaf and the dumb, and who was saved by the active friendship of M. Menuet.

"Another very shocking spectacle was exhibited this morning. Twenty priests, anxious to escape, presented themselves at one of the barriers to pass. They were asked for their passport. The priests not having any, evaded to give an answer. A mob assembled in the mean time, and they were every man cut to pieces.

"From the prison the populace proceeded to the houses of suspected persons, and, wherever they found depots of arms, or any papers that discovered a correspondence with the emigrants, they slaghtered the owners. This horrid scene continued until day light, and there is no certainty of its having entirely ceased. Great quantities of arms are said to have been found, with which the people will immediately march towards Verdun. Couriers are sent off to all the departments, directing all the alarm bells to be rung throughout France, that all the citizens may appear before the enemy.

"The assembly have passed the following decree: Let twelve commissioners from the National Assembly be employed every day in the fortifications of Paris; let them moisten the soldiers intrenchments with the sweat of their brows, and let the whole assembly dig a pit for the the enemies of their country.

"A body of 50,000 men are to march with all speed from Paris to Chalons; they are to march in different bodies, and to unite at Chalons."

Extract of a letter from Paris Aug. 30.

"The commons of this city have presented the celebrated Latitude, who was imprisoned 40 years by a Lettre de Cachet, with the hand of the statue of Louis XV. who signed the order for his confinement.

"The Abbe Savade was executed on Monday for being concerned in forging assignats. The assistant executioner, while exhibiting his head to the populace, slipped from the scaffold, and was killed on the spot.

"The easy capture of Longwi excites great attention. The place was extremely strong. There were 2736 men in the garrison, 38 pieces of cannon, 7950 carcases, 5454 bullets, 12 mortars, 3570 bombs, 6 catapults, 12,000 grenades, 268,746 cartridges, 415,200, weight of powder, 69,000 weight of ball. Yet it was given up after a slight bombardment, which the Gen. humanely stopped the instant that he saw the town was on fire.

M. La Fayette set out, on the 30th ult. from Brussels for Luxemburgh, by order of the duke of Brunswick.

An hundred chasseurs, who lately appeared at the bar of the Jacobins, without arms, and almost without clothes, were instantly equipped in their hall, each member giving them his own coat, while the spectators ran and brought them arms.

The duke of Brunswick has committed himself to the chance of an insurrection in his favor, and upon this his fate depends.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The regular communications, received yesterday, are of the date of Sunday last.

An express is believed to have been received from M. Montesquiou, relates that he had made an irruption with his army into Savoy, where the people received him with shouts of Vive les Francois, Vive la Liberte, Au bas les Rois He had hoisted the national standard, which was already joined by thousands of Savoyards. Hitherto he had met with no obstructions.

All the departments are now occupied in raising men for the frontiers. The department of Haunte Saone alone has raised 6000 men.

It was decreed on Saturday night, by the national assembly, that whenever Longwi shall be restored to the power of the French nation, all the houses in it shall be destroyed, the public buildings excepted; that the inhabitants shall be declared infamous, and deprived of the rights of French citizens for ten years, and that the commandants of besieged places shall be authorised to demolish the houses of any citizens who shall propose a surrender.

M. Lavergne, the late commander of Longwi, has demanded leave to appear before the national assembly to justify himself. The assembly referred him to his court martial.

PARIS, *Sept.* 3.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Community of Paris.

"Citizens, the enemy is at the gates of Paris. Verdun, which detains them, can only hold out eight days. The citizens, who defend it, have sworn to die rather than surrender it; they will make a rampart of their bodies for you. It is your duty to fly to their assistance. Citizens, march instantly beneath your colours go to meet us at the Camp de Mars, that an army of sixty thousand men may be immediately formed. Let us go and expire under the blows of our enemies, or exterminate them by our own."

The minister for foreign affairs has reported, that twenty-two thousand Prussians are upon the march, across Germany from Poland. Thus the difficulties of France encrease by attacks from without, and by misconduct within; but there is a buoyancy in a good cause, which, perhaps, can resist both, and the decision between them cannot be long delayed.

The city of Mentz has required 400,000 livres for its present expences. The commandant has sworn, that the enemy, if they take Mentz, shall find it only a heap of ruins and cinders.

The measures of shutting the gates of Paris, on the 2d inst. was taken in pursuance of the following decree of the community of Paris:

September 2.

"To arms. Citizens, to arms. The enemy is at our gates.

"The procureur of the community having announced the pressing dangers of the country, the treasons with which we are menaced, and the destitute state of the town of Verdun, now besieged by the enemy, who will probably in eight days be masters of it.

"The council general decrees,

1. "The barriers shall be immediately closed.

2. "All horses fit to serve those who repair to the frontiers shall be immediately seized.

3. "All the citizens shall hold themselves ready to march upon the first signal.

4. "All citizens who, on account of their age and infirmities, cannot march, shall deposit their arms with their sections, for the use of those who fly to the frontiers.

5. "All suspected persons, or those who, from cowardice, shall refuse to march, shall be instantly disarmed.

6. "24 commissioners shall go immediately to the armies, to announce to them this resolution, and shall traverse the neighbouring departments, inviting the citizens to unite themselves with their brothers of Paris, and march together to the enemies.

7. "The military committee shall be permanent; it shall meet at the common house, in the hall formerly that of the queen.

8. "The alarm guns shall be instantly fired and the generals shall be beat in all the sections to announce to the citizens the danger of the country

9. "The national assembly and the provisional executive power shall be informed of this decree.

10. "The members of the council general shall repair immediately to their respective citizens; shall announce the purposes of the present decree; shall paint with energy to their fellow citizens, the ardent danger of their country, the treasons with which we are environed or menaced; they shall represent with force, that liberty is threatened, and the french territory invaded; and shewing that our return to the most ignominous slavery is the object of our enemies, they shall urge our duty of burying ourselves in the ruin of our country, and of delivering up our cities only when they shall be heaps of cinders.

(Signed) HUGUENIN, *President.*
TALLIEN, *Secretary Register.*"

National Legislative Assembly.

August 29. The grand procurators of the nation sent notice, that M. Ducret, convicted of having carried on a criminal correspondence with the foreign enemy, had received sentence of death.

A mechanic, of the name of Garneer, presented a model of a battery of muskets, which might be loaded and fired by one man. By this machine one man may fire 220 times in two minutes.

August 31. M Belair, the chief engineer for the fortifying of Paris, has given in his plan. The following are the outlines:

His intrenchments will commence just above St. Dennis, and stretch away to Nogent upon the marine. This will take in the heights of Monmartre and Bellville. He requires 800 cannon. New the military committee can promise him at present only 600; the plan is therefore to seize all the bronze ornaments and statues to make up the deficiency. From the palace of Versailes he takes off the lead for bullets and the iron for balls—in the neighbouring villages, the implements for fortifying are to be fabricated—Paris can supply 30,000. The stelvers who are now employed upon the canal at Bourgogue, are to be brought to work at the intrenchments.

M. Luckner who was actually suspended, has been re-instated by the executive council, as Generalissimo of the three French armies on the frontiers of Germany—Kellerman refused to take upon him the command, although it was offered him; and affirmed if he served at all, it must be under his old friend the marshal.

M. Breard proposed that the effects of all those who might be convicted of having engaged in the plans of the counter-revolutionists, should be confiscated. Decreed.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 1.

"M. Septeuil, first Valet de Chambre to the king, has at length been discovered and arrested. In his possession have been found all the secret registers of the civil list, and receipts for large sums transmitted to M. d'Artois, Monsieur and M. la Fayette, and Bouille. The last is said to have received no less than five millions of livres. The Abbe l'Enfant, the king's confessor, has been committed to the Abbaye.

"Pethion has had to appease a tumult occasioned by a decree of the assembly, which destroys the Paris municipality. Several sections were for preserving their old commissaries, but the majority carried the question in favor of the assembly.

"To what lengths the Jacobin club intend to proceed, let their own resolutions speak for them. On the 27th, they unanimously took the following oath:

"I promise, before God and my country, that wherever I may be placed, I will exert my whole force to purge the earth from the pest of royalty.

"The 29th of August, a motion was made by M. Manuel, that all foreigners in France were to be kept as hostages; and, in case their nations declared war, always to expose their own countrymen to their first fire. He made another motion, to except only such foreigners as were members of the Jacobin club; but to choose of them a certain number, that were to be sent into the enemies armies, as deserters, and, if possible debauch their countrymen. The motions were both agreed to"

LISLE, *Sep.* 1.

The skirmish which happened on the 29th, between Roubaix, Lannoy, and Waterlos, was very obstinate and ended in favor of the French, who after a variety of manœuvres, killed the commander and eleven Austrians. Five of the French, were wounded, one mortally. Prisoners were made on both sides. After the fight the Austrians sent a drum to demand a parley. The chiefs of the respective detachments met, escorted by the stipulated number of men. In this interview it was agreed to exchange prisoners and bury the dead.

The Austrians do not like to keep the French prisoners, they disseminate the "*French disease.*" and thence so many desertions.

Another action has happened betweeen Warneton and Deulemont.

A bloody engagement has taken place near Mauldee. The report is, the enemy endeavored to surprise the camp. They were suffered to advance without any signs of resistance. Their columns being on the French territory, some masked batteries charged with langridge, were opened upon them, which destroyed a number of men, during this route the French made a sortie from their camp, and a terrible carnage followed. They pursued the enemy to the Austrian camp.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *Sept.* 7.

Wednesday last being a field day of the Charleston battalion artillery, that ancient corps was complimented with a very handsome standard by Miss Maria Stevens, daughter of Capt. Lieut. Daniel Stevens, of the same corps. On presenting the standard, to the officers appointed to receive it, that young lady delivered the following animated address.

"GENTLEMEN,

"*The esteem I entertain for your ancient and respectable corps of artillery; and also when I reflect that many of you were the brave defenders of our country, were the protectors of the mothers and daughters of Carolina, during the late glorious struggle for independence--have lead me to undertake the pleasing task, and as a mark of gratitude, to present you with a new standard; not doubting, that if again called forth into the service of your country, you will support it with honor, and defend it with your lives; and may that excellent motto thereon displayed, be your polar star, to lead you to certain victory.*"

To which address Major Edward Rutledge, as commandant of the battalion, made the following well adapted reply:

"*It is with peculiar pleasure, miss, that we accept your present. The fair daughters of America can best appreciate the services of their countrymen, and it is* their *appprobation which must give lustre to our actions. The standard which we have received at your hands, shall be preserved with fidelity and defended with honor.*"

TRENTON, *Oct.* 31.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

There will perhaps never be a period of time when all the nations of the earth shall be at peace with each other. There is but one general armistice recorded in history since the creation of

man, and that was at the birth of Christ. But for aught we know, innumerable savage nations of which historians have had no account, might then have been at war.

NEWYORK, *Oct.* 31.

It is currently reported, that as agentleman was walking in a certain street of this city, early in the morning of Sunday last, he espied a woman under a stoop, who was casting earth on something she was endeavoring to conceal---and imagined that on seeing him she discovered tokens of guilt: he passed on some distance, and again returned, when the woman had gone into the house. He then made search, and with his cane levelled the dirt he saw her heaping up, and, to his astonishment, drew out a CHILD, to appearance recently murdered---its head being most inhumanly bruised and bloody. He immediately gave notice to proper persons, and had the woman whom he first discoverd in the act of burying the infant, and her sister taken up---who made confession "That the child was born of her sister; and, in order to prevent its being known, (and thereby escape the censure of the world) they had united in the resolve of murdering the child at the instant of its birth, and concealing it in the place where it was found." We are likewise informed, that they were both committed to prison, there to remain until trial; when, probably, they will receive what the cruelty of their deed justly merits.

WEST-INDIES.

Accounts from Bassetteere, of October 4, confirm the late accounts of the arrival of 22000 French troops, and ten or eleven transports, off Martinique; that three of the transports had put in there (Old Road) to water, &c. and that a forty gun ship came after them, the capt. of which was told, that they were under the protection of the british. Their being refused assistance at Guadaloupe, seems to have occasioned their going to Bassetteere,. It is further said in this account, that the Capt. threatened the Governor, that if he did not deliver up the national troops, he would land his troops with field pieces, and put them all to death---that he actually landed his troops on the third of Oct. This is conceived as a daring insult upon the British, and the writer adds, "how this will end, God only knows." How to understand this, puzzles, unless, by being warned not to land at the French islands they claimed English protection.

INDIANS.

Accounts from Knoxville state---that, the baron D'Corrondolet, governor of Louisania, and gov. O' Neal, of Pensacola, have opened the stores of the king of Spain, in West-Florida, to the Creeks and Cherokes, delivering them arms and ammunition in abundance, advising and stimulatiug them to go to war against our frontiers at this critical time, when the northern indians are at war with them. That on the 13th Sept. Buchannan's station was attacked by 3 or 400 of these savages, but were repulsed with great loss. That Blacks blockhouse was attacked by surprize on the third of October but without success.

BENNINGTON, *November* 16.

The governor of Massachusetts, by advice of council, has apppointed the 29th inst. to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout that commonwealth.

From a Correspondent.

THE new Court of Inquisition, lately opened and held in D——, before whom was brought sundry persons for transgressing their Holy Law, which law having never been published, was (after severely punishing the culprits who dare break it whilst they were unacquainted with its goodness) explained in the following terms:

I. This law ordains, That no man shall be allowed to have money, buttons or nails in his pocket on Sunday; least he be enabled therewith to make a mock contribution for the support of the typical passover.

II. No man shall be allowed to carry to meeting a larger piece of bread, biscuit, or cheese, than he can put into his mouth at one time; left by being obliged to break it he should profane that solemn and important ceremony, *the breaking of bread.*

III. No man shall eat or drink any thing on Sunday within ten rods of the meeting-house; left he eat and drink d—m—n to himself.

IV. That if any man transgress any of the above rules he shall be punished by fine, whipping or imprisonment, as the nature of the offence may require.

For the Vermont Gazette.

Mr. HASWELL,

IT appears the writer who has made the famous "Reflections on the state of the Union," has concluded his publication. It will be universally regretted if the objects of reflection are no more: But it is presumed the state of the union is a subject perfectly inexhaustible: There is still an infinite fund for animadversion; and it is hoped a soil so fertile will not be neglected—a waste for the talents of solid judgment and exuberant genius. It is proposed, but it needs your concurrence Mr. Printer, to divert the public mind with some Strictures upon the state of the Union: a theme to be celebrated by every tongue that can lisp the praise of justice, liberty, humanity, and economy. There would be little occasion of repeating for the superabundance of matter. For method's sake, it would be proper to divide so copious a subject. The representatives of the union would afford matter for a long section:—their private virtues should be held up, an example to their subjects. Your paper would serve as a telescope to bring their luminaries nigh, and to discern their *true* magnitude. Nero, or the Grand Turk, exposed to the inspection of the world, might have been induced to alter their conduct. Ministers, whom we might suppose from their titles should keep *secrets*, would not find it necessary now for themselves to vilify and expose each other. But we are now upon the index. The next section might advert to the finance. None but an Alexander could conquer such a piece of business, and force all to believe, that the excise and impcst are taxes only upon a part of the community. The complicated system of revenue may excite our admiration. But our astonishment will be complete in contemplating its judicious disposition; not only rewarding according to deeds done, but even the intention before any thing is effected. Some complain there is no due subordination; but we venture to say, there will be instantly as many subordinations as in any state in christendom. The third section would include the funding system It is a fact that the people have not understood clearly the whole art of speculation—constitutionally. The fourth section—the first scheme for a standing army was not well conceived.—Beyond all expectation, we at length have found an enemy that may forever supercede the necessity of planning for one in time of peace. Instead of a treaty, we may date the present hostilities from the congress at Fort M'Intosh; where the laws of nations were violated, and the implacable enmity of the savages incu red, merely to gratify the ambition and avarice of a few individuals. The fifth section may conclude with suggesting something in improvement of the union. It is a ruling maxim, that public debts give efficacy to governments: that is, there is not virtue enough in the PEOPLE to govern themselves. It is submited to the judgment of the wise, whether it is not adviseable to have a new order of pensioners; consisting of such as the secretary of the treasury may judge will give energy to his dictates. This would encrease considerably the public debt, and corroborate the government. This section could be only a temporary conclusion, as the state of the Union could never be fully discussed. O.

MARRIED, In this town, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Swift, Doctor DANIEL HOPKINS, to the amiable and accomplished Miss SALLY PAYNE——both of Hartford, Connecticut.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold, by the subscriber, a span of likely HORSES, perhaps equal to any in the state for sleighing.

Likewise, a SLEIGH and HARNESS, if the purchaser wants.

Also, two yoke of likely working OXEN.

LEMUEL FITCH.

Pawlet, 9th Nov. 1792. 5—7

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the gore of land in Hinsdale, in the state of Vermont, that was granted by the Governor of Newhampshire to the fourteen settlers that lived in Hinsdale, when the charter of Hinsdale was given, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said Gore to meet at the dwellinghouse of John Bridgeman, in said Hinsdale, on the first Monday of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—First, to choose a moderator. Second, to choose a proprietors clerk. Third, to see if the proprietors will accept the survey already made, and to complete the remaining part of the survey, and do any other business which may concern said proprietors.

JOHN BRIDGEMAN, Justice Peace.

Hinsdale, October 8th, 1792. 3—5

TICKETS.

In the PRINTING-OFFICE, *&* REPARATION

LOTTERIES

For sale at this Printing-Office.

THE proprietors of the township of land in the Provice of Lower Canada, lately located to Abel Spencer, and Associates, by the name of Walton, near Mumphrey Magog, are requested to meet at the dwellinghouse of Henry Gould, innholder in Clarendon, in the county of Rutland, on the first Tuesday of December next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of agreeing on some method to discharge the one half of the expense of the survey of the outlines of said township, computed at £15. Hallifax Currency, as will then appear by a report of Samuel Holland, Esq. surveyor general of said Province, which has been communicated to me,

ABEL SPENCER, *Agent for the several Petitioners.*

October the 29th, 1792. 5—7

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session in October, 1789, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of St. Albans, in the county of Chittenden, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads, and building bridges in said town, which tax has been laid out on the public highways by the committee appointed to superintend said business, and their accounts are allowed as the law directs, and the same committed to me to collect—These are are therefore to notify and warn all the delinquent proprietors and land owners of said town, who have neglected to pay said tax, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. Freeborn Potter, in St. Albans, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of March next, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber, living in said St. Albans.

JONATHAN HOIT, *Collector.*

Dated, Rutland, Nov. 6, 1792. 5R7

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session at Rutland, in October, 1792, grant a tax of one half-penny on each acre of land in the township of Craftsbury, in the county of Orleans, formerly part of Chittenden county, (public lands excepted); also, two pence on each acre of land in Kelly's-vale, in the county aforesaid, (public lands excepted); also, one penny on each acree of land in the township of Montgomery, in the county of Franklin, formerly part of the county of Chittenden, (public lands excepted); for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in the towns aforesaid, the same to be expended by the order & direction of the subscribers, a committee, appointed for that purpose—These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners in the towns aforesaid, that the subscribers will attend their trust, any time in the months of May, June, and July next.*

JOSHUA CLAP,
EBENEZER CRAFTS.
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Craftsbury, Nov. 15, 1792. 6R7

THE *proprietors of Hinesburgh, in the county of Chittenden, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of four shillings on each right in said town, public rights excepted, as voted by the proprietors at their legal adjourned meeting, in said Hinesburgh, on the 7th day of June last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of allotting the third division in said town, and other incidental charges, are hereby notifyed—That their land will be sold at public auction, on the 27th day of Dec. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Hinesburgh, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the sum of four shillings on each right, and legal cost.*

David Ferriss	*Asahel Noble*
Abel Hine	*John Warner*
John Brownson	*Martin Warner*
Zachariah Ferriss	*Orange Warner*
William Gould	*Thomas Darling*
Moses Johnson	*James Bradshaw*
Benjamin Brownson	*William Vaugham*
Isaac Canfield	*Joseph Webster*
David Hall	*Andrew Burritt*
Josiah Brownson	*Isaac Bestwick*
Samuel Brownson	*Noble Hine*
Samuel Brownson, jun.	*Daniel Burritt*
Samuel Canfield	*David Gould*
John Carrington	*Amos Bestwick*
Thomas Weller	*Joseph Underhill*
Abel Weller	*Edward Burling*
Tilley Weller	*Samuel Underhill*
Ebenezer Hotchkiss	*Thomas Underhill*
Israel Baldwin, jun.	*William Van Wyck*
Abel Camp	*William Van Wyck, jun.*
John Comstock	*Hugh Ryder*
Samuel Hitchcock	*William Field*
John Hitchcock	*Thomas Pearsall*
Isaac Hitchcock	*John Temple, Esq.*
Asahel Hitchcock	*Theodore Atkinson, Esq.*
Zadock Noble	*Mark H. Wentworth, Esq.*
Benjamin Gaylord	*John Nelson, Esq.*
Samuel Comstock	

JUSTUS BYINGTON, Collector.

Hinesburgh, Oct. 15, 1792. 5B7

I'D RATHER BE EXCUS'D.

RETURNING from the fair one eve,
Across yon verdant plain,
Young Harry said he see me home;
A tight and comely swain:
He beg'd I would a fairing take,
And wou'd not be refus'd;
Then ask'd a kiss, I blush'd and cry'd,
I'd rather be excus'd

You're coy, said he, my pretty maid,
I mean no harm, I swear,
Long time I have in secret sigh'd,
For you, my charming fair:
But if my tenderness offend,
And if my love's refus'd,
I'll leave you; what alone? I cry'd,
I'd rather be excus'd.

He press'd my hand, and on we walk'd,
He warmly urg'd his suit;
But still to all he said I was
Most obstinately mute:
At length got home, he angry cry'd,
My fondness is abus'd,
Then die a maid—indeed, says I,
I'd rather be excus'd.

ANECDOTE.

SOME time ago a mountebank in Paris had bills of a monstrous size, posted up in every corner of the metropolis, setting forth, that on such a day he would exhibit the black gentleman the DEVIL.—Admittance *un petit ecus*, half a crown each person. A vast concourse of people, and especially of ladies, flocked to the *diabolical exhibition*, the French Katterfelto made his appearance, in deep mourning, on a high scaffold. After various professional grimaces, he pulled out an *empty purse*, and pointing to it, exclaimed, in a roaring tone, *c'est la le diable, Messieurs!*—there is the DEVIL, gentlemen!

The MORALIST.

Extract.

THE more attentive you are to your duty, the more you will be exposed to invidious censure, but it is then that you must seek for comfort in your own mind. Only make a point of doing what you ought; and then whatever injury you sustain, you never will be greatly disconcerted. For this is also a proof of real magnanimity, to be superior to all events; nay, in some cases, even to hazard our reputation, while we are doing what we are convinced is right. It was thus, that Fabius conducted himself, never altering his measures, notwithstanding the murmurs excited by his enemies. It is by no means impossible, that calumny and ingratitude should be the recompence of your services; but this you will utterly disregard, while your conscience bears witness that you have discharged your duty; virtue is equally superior both to the smiles and to the frowns of fortune.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Rutland, October 1, 1792.

MESSRS. Joseph Brundage, Jesse Long, and Jonathan Reynolds, of Rutland.

Mr. Samuel Rox, Rutland, for Joseph Pearsal, at Otter Creek.

Obadiah Noble, Esq. Messrs. Ebenezer Campbell, John Thomas, David Sawyer, and Mrs Polly Leet, Tinmouth.

Messrs. Jesse Churchill, and Dyer Waterous, Hubbardston.

Rev. Eleazer Harwood, Pittsford,

Mr. Elijah Avery, Brandon,

Mr. Josiah Dunham, Dartmouth College.

F. HILL, *Postmaster.*

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Burlington, October 1, 1792.

RHANDAL MARSH, Caldwell's Manor.

Rev. Bethuel Chittenden, Shelburn.

Stephen Dorchester, late of Burlington.

William Smith, Jericho.

Elijah Lawrence, Hinesburgh.

Mrs. Catharine Cramer, Lake George, state of Newyork.

JOHN FAY, D. P. M.

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the invalid pensioners resident within the state of Vermont that payment will be made at this office of the respective sums due from the 4th day of March to the 5th day of September 1792, under the usual regulations, published in an advertisement upon this subject by the honorable the Secretary at War.

NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

☞ The several printers in this state are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space two months. 19-2m

Fresh Goods,

An extensive assortment, just come to hand, at the store of

George M'Elcheran,

In BENNINGTON—*among which, are*

SCARLET, blue, drab, light, mixed, & black coloured broad and forest cloths, with trimmings,
Red gimp,
Corduroys, Plushes,
Satins, Durants,
Tammies,
Blankets, Flannels,
Carpeting,
Worsted & cotton hose,
Irish linen by the box or piece,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Moreens,
Shawls and bed spreads,
Castor, felt, and willow hats,
An assortment of glass bottles,
Window glass,
Spirits, Westindia Rum,
Hollands Gin in cases and pipes, Wine,
Teas, Sugars,
Spices of all sorts,
Gun Powder and Shott,
Crockery and stone ware,
Cutlery.

A few hogsheads of molasses are expected in a few days.

Without a tedious enumeration of all his goods, or any further notification, the public may depend upon a general, well-chosen assortment of all sorts of goods, adapted to all seasons, at all times, upon reasonable terms, at his store, where all sorts of country produce will be received in payment, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

26th Oct. 1792.

WHEREAS *CATY*, my wife, refuses to do her duty, and threatens to leave and run me in debt—I am therefore obliged in this way to forbid all persons harboring, assisting, or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC RICE.

October 28, 1792. 4—6

STATE of VERMONT.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state, did, at their session at Windsor, in October, 1791, pass a resolution directing the selectmen, &c. of the several towns in this state, to forward plans of their respective towns to the surveyor general, exhibiting the courses and length of their lines, the towns they bound on, roads, streams of water, mills, public buildings, ponds, mountains, &c. in order to enable him to make a correct map of the state, which resolution many of the towns have complied with; but as a considerable number have neglected making any return—Therefore, those that are delinquent are hereby requested to forward the plans of their respective towns, by the first of January next, to the following persons, viz.

Col JOSEPH FAY, Bennington.
Dr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Rutland.
GAMALIEL PAINTER, Esq. Middlebury.
Gen. IRA ALLEN, Colchester.
JOHN FASSETT, Esq. Cambridge.
Col JACOB DAVIS, Montpelier.
CALVIN KNOULTON, Esq Newfane.
Mr. SAMUEL AVERY, Westminster.
Mr. ALDEN SPOONER, Windsor: or,
To the Subscriber, at Ryegate.

As every person will wish to have the town he lives in truly represented, it is hoped none will fail to make their returns to some one of the abovementioned persons by the time appointed.

JAMES WHITELAW, *Surveyor Gen.*

Rutland, Oct. 31, 1792. 4—6

WHERAS the legislature of this state did, at their session in Manchester, in October 1788, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Salisbury, in the county of Addison, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being laid out according to law, and approved of by the county court; these are therefore to warn the proprietors and land holders in said town, who have not paid said tax, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber before the 5th day of March next so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in said Salisbury, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and legal costs.

STEPHEN WARD, Collector.

Salisbury, October 25th, 1792. 3—5

STRAYED or stolen, from the stable of Samuel Mattocks, jun. a dark brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, very fat, a bald face, one wall eye, three white feet. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, at Vergennes, or the aforementioned Samuel Mattocks, where said horse may be found, shall receive a generous reward.

WILLIAM GOODRICH.

Nov. 5, 1792. 4—6

Ashur Shepherd,

At his OLD MEDICINAL STORE, *in Bennington, has just received an additional assortment of the best*

Drugs & Medicines,

WHICH renders his assortment complete, and will be sold for most articles of country produce, as cheap as can be purchased in this state—and on usual credit.

26th October, 1792. 22—

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

REPORTS and DISSERTATIONS,

In Two Parts.

PART I.—Reports of cases determined in the supreme court of the state of Vermont—in the year 1789, 1790, and 1791.

PART II.—Dissertations on the statute adopting the common laws of England, the statute of Conveyances, the statute of Offsets, and on the Negotiability of Notes.

With an Appendix, containing forms of special pleadings in several cases:—Forms of recognizances, and of records in proceedings before justices of the peace.

By NATHANIEL CHIPMAN,
Late Chief Justice.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be executed in an elegant manner, on good paper, and a neat type, procured for the purpose.

II. It will contain nearly 300 pages small Octavo, and will be delivered to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR per book, handsomely bound and lettered.

III. Those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions are received at the printing office in Bennington, at the printing office in Rutland, and by many gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged

NOTIFICATION.

THE subscriber informs the public at large, more particularly those in the counties of Bennington and Rutland, that his clothier's works are completed in Manchester, near Mr. Pettibone's inn;—also his works in Arlington and Bennington. Each shop is supplied with as good workmen as can be had in America, the works are in the best of order, all of them being supplied with a large quantity of all kinds of dye stuffs, which render him capable of colouring the best of colours on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

JOSEPH HINSDILL, *Clothier.*

Bennington, Nov 6, 1792. 4—6

N. B. No trust given at either of the above shops.

ELECTION.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 11th or 12th inst. out of the pasture of major E. Buel, in Rutland, a light coloured sorrel Mare, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, thick mane and tail, a white stripe in her face, and white hind feet, with wind galls thereon, a small grey spot on one of her hips, a light footed, natural trotter. Whoever will take up said mare, or secure the thief if stolen, and will give information to the subscriber, or to said Buel, shall be generously rewarded, and all charges paid, by

CHAUNCY LANGDON.

Castleton, Oct. 30th. 1792. 3—5

THE proprietors of the township of land, in the province of Lower Canada, lately located to John Prentice and Associates, by the name of Hampden, are desired to meet at John Demings, innholder, in Middlebury, county of Addison, on Thursday the 29th of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of discharging one half of the expense in surveying the out lines of said town, estimated at fifteen pounds, *Halifax Currency*, agreeably to report of Samuel Holland, surveyor general for the Province of Lower Canada, which will be laid before the proprietors on said day.

JOHN PRENTICE, & Co. *Agent for the petitioners.*

Rutland, Oct, 31, 1792. 3—5

STOLEN on Sunday morning the 28th inst. from the pasture of the subscriber, in Springfield, state of Newyork, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, with a staring blaze in his forehead, a long tail, having never been docked, two white feet one behind the other before, a natural trotter. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and return them to the subscriber, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or for the horse only, FIVE DOLLARS, and all necessary charges paid.

DAIEL MORSE

31st October, 1792.

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 26, of Vol. X.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 23, 1792. [WHOLE No. 494.

Printed and published (every FRIDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

WINDHAM ss AT the supreme court holden at Newfane, in and for the county of Windham, on the third Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of August, 1792.

Lydia Crofford, of Townsend in said county presented a petition to the court, praying for a divorce from Stephen Crofford, her husband.

Whereupon it is ordered by the court, That the said Lydia notify the said Stephen, by publishing this order in the Vermont Gazette six weeks successively at least six weeks before the next session of this court, in said county, to be holden by adjournment on the first Tuesday of March next, and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. *By order of the court.*

NATHANIEL BRUSH, *Clerk.*

DRUGS AND *MEDICINES.*

MICAH JONES LYMAN, & Co.

HAVE just imported in the ship BETSEY, from LONDON, and now ready for sale on the Hill, in Bennington, a large and general assortment of GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are the following, viz.

HOOPER's Female) PILLS	Burgamot.
Anderson's, and)	Oil of lavender.
Lockyer's)	Camphor.
Turlington's balsam of life.	Glauber & Epsom salts.
	Salt of nitre.
Bateman's drops.	Flour of sulphur.
Godfrey's cordial.	Borax.
British oil.	Sal ammon crud.
Essence of peppermint.	Oil case.
of lemons.	Oil of castor, &c. &c.

—A L S O—

BRIMSTONE.	Loaf sugar.
Blue, white, and oil of vitrol.	Turkey figs.
	Raisins.
Ground madder.	Cinnamon.
Ocher.	Cloves.
Allum	Nutmegs.
Copperas.	Ginger.
Spirits of turpentine.	Pepper.
Rum.	Allspice.
Brandy.	Painter's oil.
Malaga, Port, & Cherry wine of the best qualities, suitable for medicinal as well as common use.	Best writing ink.
	Surgeon's pocket instruments in cases.
	Pewter & ivory syringes.
	Crown & country lancets.
Tea.	Lancet cases.
Coffee.	Grain scales and weights.
Chocolate.	&c &c. &c.

They have also imported in the same vessel a large assortment of PAINTER'S COLUORS, VIZ.

WHITE and red lead.	Lytharge of gold,
Spruce yellow.	Verdigrise, and
Spanish brown & whiting by the hundred or smaller quantity.	Prussian blue.

They will receive in exchange, cash, wheat, pork, bees wax, and shipping furs, for any of the above goods; and Indian corn, oats, butter, and tallow for many of them.

They import from some of the best houses in London, which enables them to sell their medicines and painter's colours much lower than they have heretofore been sold in this state Three and six months credit given, with approved security. Practitioners and others may be supplied on the shortest notice, as constant attendance will be given, all orders punctually executed, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Young gentlemen who are inclined to pursue the study of physic and surgery, may depend on the assiduous attention of said Lyman, who has furnished himself with a choice collection of the moste approved modern authors: they may also have the advantage of becoming acquainted with the apothecaries business. Those who are indebted to said Lyman are earnestly requested to attend to their accounts without delay.

Bennington, Nov. 1st, 1792. 24tf.

From PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.
HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, *November* 5.

THIS day, agreeably to the adjournment of congress of their last session, thirty seven members of the house of representatives and eighteen members of the senate of the united states, met in this city, and formed quorums of both houses. The speaker of the house of representatives having taken the chair, a new member, Mr. Leonard, from Massachusetts appeared, was qualified and took his seat; a message was sent to the senate to acquaint that house, that the house of representatives were ready to proceed to the choice of chaplains. Mr. Otis from the senate, informed the house, that the senate had formed a quorum, and that in consequence of the absence of the vice-president they had chosen Mr. Langdon president pro. tem.—A petition from the merchants in Charleston, S. C. was presented and read complaining of the exhorbitant fees of the court of admiralty of the united states, also of the extravagant bail, demanded in cases of trivial actions brought by seamen under a clause or clauses of the act for regulating the pay of seamen in the service of the merchants in the united states, and praying a reduction of the fees in the former case, & redress in both.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A message was delivered from the senate informing the house that they had proceeded to the choice of a chaplain, and that the rev. Bishop White was chosen. The house next proceeded to the choice of another chaplain. Mr. Blair and Mr. Green were mentioned by some members, but the speaker informed, that Mr. Blair had declined. The rev. Mr. Green was accordingly appointed by a majority of votes,

A joint committee of both houses having been appointed to wait on the President of the united states to acquaint him, that both houses were now ready to proceed to business, and to receive such communications from him, as he may have ready to lay before them, the said committee accordingly waited on the president, and he returned an answer that he would meet both houses at eleven o'clock this forenoon, in the senate chamber.

The house next agreed to a resolve, that their clerk should order three newspapers to be left at the houses of each of the members such as they may think proper to select.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that the senate are now ready to receive the president of the united states, and that they have provided seats for the accommodations of the members of the house. The members of the house accordingly repaired to the senate chamber, where the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES met both houses of CONGRESS, at twelve precisely, in the senate chamber, pursuant to appointment, and addressed them as follows;

Fellow citizens of the Senate,
and of the house of Representatives.

IT is some abatement of the satisfaction with which I meet you on the present occasion, that in felicitating you on a continuance of the national prosperity, generally, I am not able to add to it information that the Indian hostilities, which have for some time past, distressed our north-western frontiers, have terminated.

You will, I am persuaded, learn with no less concern than I communicate it, that reiterated endeavors, towards effecting a pacification, have hitherto issued only in new and outrageous proofs of preserving hostility on the part of the tribes with whom we are in contest. An earnest desire to procure tranquility to the frontier---to stop the further effusion of blood---to arrest the progress of expence—to forward the prevalent wish of the nation, for peace, has led to strenuous efforts, through various channels, to accomplish these desirable purposes:—In making which efforts, I consulted less my own anticipations of the event, or the scruples which some considerations were calculated to inspire, than the wish to find the object attainable; or if not attainable to ascertain unequivocally that such is the case.

A detail of the measures which have been pursued, and of their consequences, which will be laid before you, while it will confirm to you the want of success, thus far, will, I trust, evince that means as proper and as efficatious as could have been devised, have been employed. The issue of some of them, indeed, is still depending; but a favorable one, though not to be despaired of, is not promised by any thing that has yet happened.

In the course of the attempts which have been made, some valuable citizens have fallen victims to their zeal for the public service.—A sanction commonly respected even among savages, has been found, in this instance, insufficient to protect from massacre the emissaries of peace:—It will, I presume, be duly considered whether the occasion does not call for an exercise of liberality towards the families of the deceased.

It must add to your concern, to be informed, that besides the continuation of hostile appearances among the tribes north of the Ohio, some threatening symptons have of late been revived among some of those south of it.

A part of the Cherokees, known by the name of Chickamagas, inhabiting five villages on the Tenesee river, have long been in the practice of committing depredations on the neighboring settlements.

It was hoped that the treaty of Holston made with the Cherokee nation in July 1792, would have prevented a repetition of such depredations.—But the event has not answered this hope:—The Chickamagas, aided by some banditti of another tribe, in their vicinity, have recently perpetrated wanton, and unprovoked hostilities upon the citizens of the united states in that quarter. The information which has been received on this subject will be laid before you.—Hitherto defensive precautions only have been strictly enjoined, and observed.

It is not understood that any breach of treaty, or aggression whatsoever, on the part of the united states, or their citizens, is even alledged as a pretext for the spirit of hostility in this quarter.

I have reason to believe that every practicable exertion has been made (pursuant to the provision by law for that purpose) to be prepared for the alternative of a prosecution of the war, in the event of a failure of pacific overtures. A large proportion of the troops authorized to be raised, have been recruited, though the number is still in complete; and pains have been taken to discipline and put them in condition, for the particular kind of service to be performed.—A delay of operations (besides being dictated

by the measures which were pursuing towards a pacific termination of the war) has been in itself deemed preferable to immature efforts. A statement, from the proper department, with regard to the number of troops raised, and some other points which have been suggested, will afford more precise information, as a guide to the legislative consultations; and among other things will enable congress to judge whether some additional stimulous to the recruiting service may not be advisable.

In looking forward to the future expence of the operations, which may be found inevitable, I derive consolation from the information I receive, that the product of the revenues for the present year is likely to supercede the necessity of additional burthens on the community, for the service of the ensuing year. This, however, will be better ascertained in the course of the session; and it is proper to add, that the information alluded to proceeds upon the supposition of no material extension of the spirit of hostility.

I cannot dismiss the subject of Indian affairs, without again recommending to your consideration the expediency of more adequate provision for giving energy to the laws throughout our interior frontier; and for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians; without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory. To enable, by competent rewards, the employment of qualified and trusty persons to reside among them as agents, would also contribute to the preservation of peace and good neighborhood.

If in addition to these expedients, an eligible plan could be devised for promoting civilization among the friendly tribes, and for carrying on trade with them, upon a scale equal to their wants, and under regulations calculated to protect them from imposition and extortion, its influence in cementing their interests with ours could not but be considerable.

The prosperous state of the revenue has been intimated. This would be still more the case, were it not for the impediments which, in some places, continue to embarrass the collection of the duties on distilled spirits within the united states. These impediments have lessened, and are lessening in local extent; and as applied to the community at large, the contentment with the law appears to be progressive.

But symptoms of increased opposition having lately manifested themselves in certain quarters, I judged a special interposition, on my part, proper and advisable, and, under this impression, have issued a proclamation, warning against all unlawful combinations and proceedings, having for their object, or tending to obstruct the operation of the law in question, and announcing, that all lawful ways and means would be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the infractors thereof, and securing obedience thereto.

Measures have also been taken for the prosecution of offenders, and congress may be assured, that nothing, within costitutional and legal limits, which may depend on me, shall be wanting, to assert and maintain the just authority of the laws. In fulfilling this trust, I shall count entirely upon the full co-operation of the other departments of the government, and upon the zealous support of all good citizens.

I cannot forbear to bring again into the view of the legislature the subject of a revision of the judiciary system. A representation from the judges of the supreme court, which will be laid before you, points out some of the inconveniencies that are experienced. In the course of the execution of the laws, considerations arise out of the structure of that system, which in some cases, tend to relax their efficacy. As connected with this subject, provisions, to facilitate the taking of bail upon processes out of the courts of the United States, and a supplementary definition of offences against the constitution and laws, of the union and of the punishment for such offences will, it is presumed, be found worthy of particular attention.

Observations on the value of peace with other nations are unnecessary. It would be wise, however, by timely provisions, to guard against those acts of our citizens, which might tend to disturb it, and to put ourselves in a condition to give that satisfaction to foreign nations which we may sometimes have occasion to require from them. I particularly recommend to your consideration the means of preventing those aggressions by our citizens on the territory of other nations, and other infractions of the law of nations, which, furnishing just subject of complaint, might endanger our peace with them. And, in general, the maintenance, of a friendly intercourse with foreign powers, will be presented to your attention by the expiration of the law for that purpose which takes place if not renewed, at the close of the present session.

In execution of the authority given by the legislature, measures have been taken for engaging some from abroad to aid in the establishment of our mint; others have been employed at home. Provision has been made of the requisite buildings, and these are now putting into a proper condition for the purposes of the establishment. There has also been a small beginning in the coinage of half dimes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them.

The regulations of foreign coins, in correspondency with the principles of our national coinage, as being essential to their due operation, and to order in our money-concerns, will, I doubt not, be resumed and compleated.

It is represented, that some provisions, in the law which establishes a post-office, operate, in experiment, against the transmission of newspapers to distant parts of the country. Should this upon due enquiry, be found to be the fact, a full conviction of the importance of facilitating the circulation of political intelligence and information, will I doubt not, lead to the application of a remedy.

The adoption of a constitution for the state of Kentucky has been notified to me. The legislature will share with me in the satisfaction which arises from an event interesting to the happiness of that part of the nation to which it relates, and conducive to general order.

It is proper, likewise, to inform you, that, since my last communications on the subject, and in further execution of the acts severally making provision for the public debts, and for the reduction thereof, three new loans have been effected, each for three millions of florins—one at Antwerp, at the annual interest of four and an half per-cent, with an allowance of four per-cent, in lieu of all charges, and the other two at Amsterdam, at the annual interest of four per-cent. with an allowance of five and one half per-cent in one case, and of five per-cent. in the other, in lieu of all charges. The rates of these loans, and the circumstances under which they have been made, are confirmations of the high state of our credit abroad.

Among the objects to which these funds have been directed to be applied, the payment of the debts due to certain foreign officers, according to the provision made during the last session, has been embraced.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I entertain a strong hope, that the state of the national finances is now sufficiently matured to enable you to enter a systematic and effectual arrangement for the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt, according to the right which has been reserved to the government. No measure can be more desirable, whether viewed with an eye to its intrinsic importance, or to the general sentiment and wish of the nation.

Provision is likewise requisite for the reimbursement of the loan which has been made of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act by which it is incorporated. In fulfilling the public stipulations in this particular, it is expected a valuable saving will be made.

Appropriation for the current service of the ensuing year, and for such extraordinaries as may require provision, will demand, and, I doubt not, will engage your early attention.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the house of Representatives,

I content myself with recalling your attention, generally, to such objects, not particularized in my present, as have been suggested in my former communications to you.

Various temporary laws will expire during the present session. Among these, that which regulates trade and intercouse with the indian tribes, will merit particular notice.

The results of your common deliberations hitherto, will, I trust, be productive of solid and durable advantages to our constituents; such as by conciliating more and more their ultimate suffrage, will tend to strengthen and confirm their attachment to that constitution & government upon which, under divine providence, materially depend their union, their safety and their happiness.

Still further to promote and secure the inestimable ends, there is nothing which can have a more powerful tendency, than the careful cultivation of harmony, combined with a due regard to stability in the public councils.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, Nov. 6, 1792.

After which the president retired and the members of the house returned to their hall, where the speech was read by the clerk, and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Nov. 7. Mr. Steele, at this early hour of the present session, called the attention of the house to the report which had been brought in at the close of the last session, by the committee then appointed to enquire into and report on the causes of the defeat of the troops under the command of Major-General St. Clair, on the fourth of November, 1791. Several reports having been circulated reflecting dishonorably upon the conduct of that committee, of which Mr. Steele was a member, rendered it necessary for him to require a speedy consideration of the whole business, in order to do away the prejudices which had propably taken place in the minds of many citizens of the United States. For these reasons he moved, that the said report should be referred to a committee of the whole. Seconded by Mr. Clarke, ordered that it be taken up accordingly next Wednesday.

The order of the day being called for Mr. Lawrance in the chair, the speech of the president, delivered yesterday to congress was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Smith, s. c. the house immediately argeed and a committee of three, Messrs. Maddison, Benson, and Murray, were appointed for that purpose.

A message was delivered by Mr. Lear from the president of the United States, communicating to the house, sundry documents refered to by him in his address to both houses yesterday.

The clerk of the house proceeded to read some of the abovementioned papers, which were refered to a committee, and then the house proceeded to the other parts of the president's message, some of which being of a confidential nature, the galleries were ordered to be cleared.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

National Legislative Assembly.

Sept. 4. M. Dalbon, commandant of St. Menehoud, wrote, complaining that 10,000 men had been sent to him without arms—"We do not want courage, said he, but arms."—Referred to the executive power.

M. Chabbot said, that as reports had been spread that the national assembly meant to re-establish Louis XVI. on the throne of France, or to place on it the duke of York or the duke of Brunswick, and that as these reports were propagated with a view to make the national assembly unpopular, it was necessary to contradict them in a public manner. "Let us swear," said he, "that we abhor the doctrine ascribed to us, and let us declare, that we have suffered so much already from the vices of kings, and from royalty, that we hold them in detestation."

The whole assembly then rose, and took the oath proposed by M. Chabot.

M. Dubayt—"Let us swear that no foreigner, shall ever give laws to France."

M. Lativire—"Let us swear, that no king, no monarch, shall ever be a stain upon our liberty."

The whole assembly again rose, and, with their hands raised up, took both of the proposed oaths.

LONDON, *Sept.* 8.

Protest of M. La Fayette and the officers who accompanied him, against the seizure of their persons on neutral territory.

The underwritten French citizens, forced by an irresistible concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, to renounce the glory of protecting, as they have hitherto done, the liberty of their country, unable any longer to oppose the violations of the constitution which the national will had established therein, declare, "That they cannot be considered as military enemies, since they have given up their posts in the French army; and still less, as part of those of their countrymen, whose interests, sentiments and opinions, absolutely opposite to theirs, have engaged them to league themselves with the powers at war with France; but as strangers who claim a free passage which the rights of nations secure to them, and which they only wish to make use of, to repair as speedily as possible to a territory the government of which is not in an actual state of hostility against their conutry."

This declaration, dated at Rochefort, the 19th of August, and signed by M. La Fayette and the officers who accompanied him, is considered as sufficient to destroy the calumny of those who describe that general and the officers attached to him, as enemies

to their country, by carrying on a secret correspondence with the emigrants and the powers who countenance and support the emigration.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov. 2.*

Capt. Gooch, of the schooner Abigail, arrived yesterday from Malaga and Gibraltar, which last mentioned place he left on the 29th September, informs, that he learnt just before he sailed, that a respectable house there had received, by post, a letter from Paris, mentioning, that a complete victory had been gained by the main body of the French over the united forces of Prussia and Austria.

The route between Gibralter and Paris is about 1200 miles—nearly 18 or 20 days travelling for the post: we have Paris accounts to the 5th of September, so that this intelligence is not contradicted by dates.

The Capt. also informs, that it was reported before he sailed, that the Russian forces had joined the Austrians, and that the king of Spain was arming in the cause of the princes.

BENNINGTON, *November* 23.

The nefarious practice of horse-stealing has become so prevalent in this part of the country as to awaken a serious alarm in the breast of every citizen who is in possession of a horse: scarce a week passes but we hear of a depredation of this nature. It is suggested by a correspondent, whether the formation of societies for the immediate pursuit of horse thieves, would not have a tendency to put a stop to this abandoned vice.

From the Knoxville Gazette, dated Wednesday, October 10.

Important Intelligence.

It is an undoubted truth, (strange as it may appear,) that the baron D'Carrondolet, governor of Louisania, and governor O'Neal, of Pensacola, have opened the stores of the king of Spain, in West-Florida, to the Creeks and Cherokees, and delivered them arms and ammunition in abundance, advising and stimulating them to go to war against the frontier inhabitants of the United States, and that quickly, that now or never was the time, while the United States were engaged with the northern tribes.

On the 30th of September about midnight, John Buchannan's station, four miles south of Nashville, (at which sundry families had collected and fifteen gunmen) was attacked by a party of Creeks and Lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred. Their approach was suspected by the running of cattle, that had taken fright at them, and upon examination, they were found rapidly advancing within ten yards of the gate, and from this place and distance they received the first fire from the man who discovered them John M'Rocy. They immediately returned the fire, and continued a very heavy and constant firing upon the station, block houses surrounded with a stockade for an hour, and were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman, or child, in the station.

During the whole time of the attack, the indians were never more distant than ten yards from the block house, and often in large numbers close round the lower walls, attempting to put fire to it.—One ascended the roof with a torch, where he was shot, and falling to the ground, renewed his attempts to fire the bottom logs, and was killed. The Indians fired thirty balls through a port hole of the overjuting, which lodged in the roof in the circumference of a hat, and those sticking in the walls on the outside are innumerable.

Upon viewing the ground next morning, it appeared that the fellow who was shot from the roof was a Cherokee half-breed of the Running Water, known by the whites by the name of Tom Tomorid, a step son, the son of a French woman by an indian: and there was much blood and signs that many dead had been dragged off and litters having been made to carry the wounded to their horses, which they had left a mile from the station. Near the blockhouse were found, several swords, hatchets, pipes, kettles, and budgets of different indian articles; one of the swords was a fine Spanish blade, and richly mounted in the Spanish fashion. In the morning previous to the attack, Jonathan Gee, & —— Clayton, were sent out as spies, and on the ground, among other articles, left by the indians, were a handkerchief and mocason, one known to belong to Gee, and the other to Clayton, hence it is supposed they are killed.

Undoubted advices have been received that as early as the 18th of September as many as 500 Creeks passed the Tenesse, at the lower Cherokee towns, and below on their way, as they declared, to make war on Cumberland—and that they were joined by about one hundred Cherokees of those towns—This must have been the party that attacked Buchannan's station. Dreadful havoc was expected, but it is now hoped, that the check they have received, will induce them to return without making further attempts upon that settlement.

On the 13th inst. Black's block-house, on the head of Crooked Creek, (a branch of Little River) at which there was a serjeant's command, of capt. Crawford's company, was attacked, by surprise, about an hour and an half in the night, by a party of indians commanded by a Cherokee of Will's Town called the Tail, a brother of the Bench, and Talohteske, consisting of three other Cherokees and five Creeks.

James Paul was killed in the house, and George Morse, and Robert Sharp, at a fire on the outside, and John Shankland wounded, three horses were killed and seven taken off.

These are the fruits of the advice of the baron Carrondolet and governor O'Neal; and it is due to mr. Panton, their chief instrument, to add he has well acted his part! ! !

THE Hon. Major General ISAAC TICHENOR, commanding the second division of the militia of this state, has been pleased to appoint *Daniel Chipman* and *Amos Marsh*, Esq'rs, his Aids-de-Camps. All officers and soldiers of said division are required to take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the General,
JOSEPH FAY, *Adj. Gen.*

Hog's Bristles.

TWO Shillings, per pound given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, that are well cleaned and free from filth, at COOPER's BRUSH and TRUNK MANUFACTORY, No. 187 Queen-street, near Beekman's Slip, NEWYORK—Where he continues to make and sell all kinds of BRUSHES and TRAVELLING TRUNKS, in the neatest and best manner. He returns his sincere acknowledgements to all those who have favored him with their commands; and hopes he may continue to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage so useful a manufactory as the one he has established.

He flatters himself that his continuing to give his former price for Bristles, which is now again offered, will induce those who save them to have them well comb'd, as he cannot possibly give the price unless they are well cleaned.

He continues to sell as usual, all kinds of PERFUMERY, LOOKING GLASSES of all kinds, which he will sell on reasonable terms; with a very general assortment of all kinds of WALKING CANES, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B One shilling and three pence per pound given for HORSE HAIR without the dock, free from burrs and being tangled.

Newyork, Nov. 1, 1792. 26-4w

Just come to hand,
And now ready for sale at the store of the subscriber, opposite the Court House, in Bennington, a general and well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods;

Suitable for the present season, together with
LIQUORS,
And a beautiful assortment of
CROCKERY AND HARD WARE,
Which are to be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

MOSES ROBINSON, jun.
Nov. 20th, 1792. 26tf

To the PUBLIC.
SCHEME
OF THE
PRINTING OFFICE LOTTERY.

THE Lottery consists of 2000 tickets, of which number 669 are prizes of the following value.

1 Prize of	300 Dollars is	300 Dollars.	
2	150	are 300	
4	40	160	
4	30	120	
8	20	160	
40	10	400	
10	8	80	
10	6	60	
588	3	1764	
First blank drawn		10	
Last blank drawn		10	
		3364	
2000 tickets at two dollars each, are			4000
Amount of prizes,			3364
Cleared for the office,			636

The managers in full reliance on the public patronage, propose drawing the Lottery either in Rutland or Bennington, in the month of February, at farthest, and as much sooner as the tickets can be disposed of. A list of prizes will be inserted in all the public papers published in the state immediately after the drawing.

Prize money not demanded within six months after the drawing, will be deemed generously given for the benefit of the lottery, and appropriated accordingly.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN,
SAMUEL MATTOCKS,
ISAAC TICHENOR,
JONATHAN ROBINSON,
} MANAGERS.

Rutland, Nov. 2, 1792. 26

☞ Tickets in the above lottery may be had of the several managers, of the printer, and of the several postriders from this office. Nothing more is requested of those gentlemen who have generously subscribed for the purpose for which this lottery is intended, than that they pay their subscription money, and take the amount in tickets.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state did, at their session in Manchester, in October 1788, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Salisbury, in the county of Addison, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being laid out according to law, and approved of by the county court; these are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners in said town, who have not paid said tax, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber before the 5th day of March next, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in said Salisbury, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and legal costs.

STEPHEN HARD, Collector.

Salisbury, October 25th, 1792. 6—8

Doctor Jesse Landon's Estate.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the honorable Timothy Pearl, Esq. judge of probate for the district of Alburgh, state of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Doctor Jesse Landon, late of Southhero, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being allowed from the 31st day of this instant to bring in their claims, hereby give notice—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwellinghose of Mr. Benjamin Landon, innholder on Southhero, the third Tuesdays of January, February, and March next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SIMEON CLARK,
DANIEL WADSWORTH,
STEPHEN IVELTON,
} *Commissioners.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN LANDON, &
JOSEPH PHELPS.
} *Administrators.*

Southhero, Oct. 31, 1792. 8

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

Sonnet to REFLECTION.

THE lord of light has journey'd down the sky,
And bath'd his coursers in the foaming wave;
The twinkling star of even hastes to lave
Her silver form, and vanish from my eye.

Now dusky twilight flings her sombre shade,
O'er the bright beauties of the silent vale;
The aspin trembles not; the verdant blade
No longer nodding answers to the gale.

Come, sweet Reflection! hither, pensive maid!
Direct thy wandering steps, and, on this stone,
Worn by no travellers' feet, with moss o'ergrown,
Repose with me in solitude's deep shade.
Then shall I know the height of human bliss,
And taste the joy of other worlds in this.

BIRTHA.

Ashur Shephard,

At his OLD MEDICINAL STORE, *in Bennington, has just received an additional assortment of the best*

Drugs & Medicines,

WHICH renders his assortment complete, and will be sold for most articles of country produce, as cheap as can be purchased in this state—and on usual credit.

26th October, 1792 22—

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

REPORTS and DISSERTATIONS,

In Two Parts.

PART I.—Reports of cases determined in the supreme court of the state of Vermont—in the years 1789, 1790, and 1791.

PART II.—Dissertations on the statute adopting the common laws of England, the statute of Conveyances, the statute of Offsets, and on the Negotiability of Notes.

With an Appendix, containing forms of special pleadings in several cases:—Forms of recognizances, and of records in proceedings before justices of the peace.

By NATHANIEL CHIPMAN,
Late Chief Justice.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will be executed in an elegant manner, on good paper, and a neat type, procured for the purpose.

II. It will contain nearly 300 pages small Octavo, and will be delivered to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR per book, handsomely bound and lettered.

III. Those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh gratis.

Subscriptions are received at the printing office in Bennington, at the printing office in Rutland, and by many gentlemen with whom subscription paper is lodged.

Hinsdale, October 8th, 1792. 3—5

THE proprietors of the township of land in the Province of Lower Canada, lately located to Abel Spencer, and Associates, by the name of Walton, near Mumphrey Magog, are requested to meet at the dwellinghouse of Henry Gould, innholder in Clarendon, in the county of Rutland, on the first Tuesday of December next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of agreeing on some method to discharge the one half of the expense of the survey of the outlines of said township, computed at £15. Halifax Currency, as will then appear by a report of Samuel Holland, Esq. surveyor general of said Province, which has been communicated to me,

ABEL SPENCER, *Agent for the several Petitioners.*

October the 29th, 1792. 5—7

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session in October, 1789, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of St. Albans, in the county of Chittenden, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads, and building bridges in said town, which tax has been laid out on the public highways by the committee appointed to superintend said business, and their accounts are allowed as the law directs, and the same committed to me to collect—These are are therefore to notify and warn all the delinquent proprietors and land owners of said town, who have neglected to pay said tax, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. Freeborn Potter, in St. Albans, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of March next, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber, living in said St. Albans.

JONATHAN HOIT, *Collector.*

Dated, Rutland, Nov. 6, 1792. 5R7

Fresh Goods,

An extensive assortment, just come to hand, at the store of

George M'Elcheran,

In BENNINGTON—*among which, are*

SCARLET, blue, drab, light, mixed, & black coloured broad and forest cloths, with trimmings,
Red gimp,
Corduroys, Plushes,
Satins, Durants,
Tammies,
Blankets, Flannels,
Carpeting,
Worsted & cotton hose,
Irish linen by the box or piece,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Moreens,
Shawls and bed spreads,
Castor, felt, and willow hats,
An assortment of glass bottles,
Window glass,
Spirits, Westindia Rum,
Holland Gin in cases and pipes, Wine,
Teas, Sugars,
Spices of all sorts,
Gun Powder and Shott,
Crockery and stone ware,
Cutlery.

A few hogsheads of molasses are expected in a few days.

Without a tedious enumeration of all his goods, or any further notification, the public may depend upon a general, well-chosen assortment of all sorts of goods, adapted to all seasons, at all times, upon reasonable terms, at his store, where all sorts of country produce will be received in payment, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

26th Oct. 1792.

WHEREAS *CATY*, my wife, refuses to do her duty, and threatens to leave and run me in debt—I am therefore obliged in this way to forbid all persons harboring, assisting, or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

ISAAC RICE.

October 28, 1792. 4—6

STATE of VERMONT.

WHEREAS the legislature of this state, did, at their session at Windsor, in October, 1791, pass a resolution directing the selectmen, &c. of the several towns in this state, to forward plans of their respective towns to the surveyor general, exhibiting the courses and length of their lines, the towns they bound on, roads, streams of water, mills, public buildings, ponds, mountains, &c. in order to enable him to make a correct map of the state, which resolution many of the towns have complied with; but as a considerable number have neglected making any return—Therefore, those that are delinquent are hereby requested to forward the plans of their respective towns, by the first of January next, to the following persons, viz.

Col JOSEPH FAY, Bennington.
Dr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Rutland.
GAMALIEL PAINTER, Esq. Middlebury.
Gen. IRA ALLEN, Colchester.
JOHN FASSETT, Esq. Cambridge.
Col. JACOB DAVIS, Montpelier.
CALVIN KNOULTON, Esq. Newfane.
Mr. SAMUEL AVERY, Westminster.
Mr. ALDEN SPOONER, Windsor: or,
To the Subscriber, at Ryegate.

As every person will wish to have the town he lives in truly represented, it is hoped none will fail to make their returns to some one of the abovementioned persons by the time appointed.

JAMES WHITELAW, *Surveyor Gen.*

Rutland, Oct. 31, 1792. 4—6

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold, by the subscriber, a span of likely HORSES, perhaps equal to any in the state for sleighing.

Likewise, a SLEIGH and HARNESS, if the purchaser wants.

Also, two yoke of likely working OXEN.

LEMUEL FITCH.

Pawlet, 9th Nov. 1792. 5—7

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the gore of land in Hinsdale, in the state of Vermont, that was granted by the Governor of Newhampshire to the fourteen settlers that lived in Hinsdale, when the charter of Hinsdale was given, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of said Gore to meet at the dwellinghouse of John Bridgeman, in said Hinsdale, on the first Monday of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—First, to choose a moderator. Second, to choose a proprietors clerk. Third, to see if the proprietors will accept the survey already made, and to complete the remaining part of the survey, and do any other business which may concern said proprietors.

JOHN BRIDGEMAN, Justice Peace.

NOTIFICATION.

THE subscriber informs the public at large, more particularly those in the counties of Bennington and Rutland, that his clothier's works are completed in Manchester, near Mr. Pettibone's inn;—also his works in Arlington and Bennington. Each shop is supplied with as good workmen as can be had in America, the works are in the best of order, all of them being supplied with a large quantity of all kinds of dye stuffs, which render him capable of colouring the best of colours on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

JOSEPH HINSDILL, *Clothier.*

Bennington, Nov. 6, 1792. 4—6

N. B. No trust given at either of the above shops.

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the invalid pensioners resident within the state of Vermont that payment will be made at this office of the respective sums due from the 4th day of March to the 5th day of September 1792, under the usual regulations, published in an advertisement upon this subject by the honorable the Secretary at War.

NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

☞ The several printers in this state are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space two months. 19-2m

---

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session at Rutland, in October,* 1792, *grant a tax of one half-penny on each acre of land in the township of Craftsbury, in the county of Orleans, formerly part of Chittenden county, (public lands excepted); also, two pence on each acre of land in Kelly's-vale, in the county aforesaid, (public lands excepted); also, one penny on each acres of land in the township of Montgemeroy, in the county of Franklin, formerly part of the county of Chittenden, (public lands excepted); for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in the towns aforesaid, the same to be expended by the order & direction of the subscribers, a committee, appointed for that purpose—These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners in the towns aforesaid, that the subscribers will attend their trust, any time in the months of May, June, and July next.*

JOSHUA CLAP,
EBENEZER CRAFTS,
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Craftsbury, Nov. 15, 1792. 6R7

THE proprietors of Hinesburgh, in the county of Chittenden, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of four shillings on each right in said town, public rights excepted, as voted by the proprietors at their legal adjourned meeting, in said Hinesburgh, on the 7th day of June last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of allotting the third division in said town, and other incidental charges, are hereby notified—That their land will be sold at public auction, on the 27th day of Dec. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Hinesburgh, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the sum of four shillings on each right, and legal cost.

David Ferriss	*Asahel Noble*
Abel Hine	*John Warner*
John Brownson	*Martin Warner*
Zachariah Ferriss	*Orange Warner*
William Goold	*Thomas Darling*
Moses Johnson	*James Bradshaw*
Benjamin Brownson	*William Vaugham*
Isaac Canfield	*Joseph Wooster*
David Hall	*Andrew Burritt*
Josiah Brownson	*Isaac Bostwick*
Samuel Brownson	*Noble Hine*
Samuel Brownson, jun.	*Daniel Burritt*
Samuel Canfield	*David Goold*
John Carrington	*Amos Bostwick*
Thomas Weller	*Joseph Underhill*
Abel Weller	*Edward Burling*
Tilley Weller	*Samuel Underhill*
Ebenezer Hotchkiss	*Thomas Underhill*
Israel Baldwin, jun.	*William Van Wyck*
Abel Camp	*William Van Wyck, jun.*
John Comstock	*Hugh Ryder*
Samuel Hatchcock	*William Field*
John Hatchcock	*Thomas Pearsall*
Isaac Hatchcock	*John Temple, Esq.*
Asahel Hatchcock	*Theodore Atkinson, Esq.*
Zadock Noble	*Mark H. Wentworth, Esq.*
Benjamin Gaylord	*John Nelson, Esq.*
Samuel Comstock	

JUSTUS BYINGTON, Collector.

Hinesburgh, Oct. 15, 1792. 5B7

TICKETS.

In the PRINTING-OFFICE, *&* REPARATION

LOTTERIES.

For sale at this Printing-Office.

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 27, of Vol. X.] FRIDAY, November, 30, 1792. [Whole No. 495.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

LAW of VERMONT.

An act dividing this state into districts for electing representatives to the congress of the United States.

IT is hereby enacted by the general assembly of the state of Vermont, That the counties of Bennington, Rutland, Addison, and all that tract of land formerly belonging to the county of Chittenden, be and they are hereby formed into one entire district, for the purpose of choosing one representative to represent this state in the congress of the United States of America.—And that the counties of Windham, Windsor, and all that part of the state heretofore included in the county of Orange, be and they are hereby formed into one entire district for the purpose aforesaid.

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the first constable or selectman in each town in the above districts, shall, some time, at least twelve days before the first Monday of January next, warn the freemen of their respective towns, in the same manner as is directed by law for warning freeman's meeting, to meet on the said first Monday of January next, at the place usual for holding freemen's meetings in their respective towns, which meeting shall be governed as is by law directed for the government of freemen's meetings; and the freemen when met shall proceed to bring in their ballots for the person they shall choose to represent them in the congress of the United States, to the presiding officer of said meeting; which presiding officer is hereby directed to seal up said ballots, in presence of the freemen, and write on the paper enclosing them, the name of the town, and these words, *Votes for representatives to Congress*, and the same shall within ten days, with his own hand, safely deliver to the clerk of the county court in the respective counties, who shall be under oath to the faithful discharge of their duty; and the said clerks shall, on the third Wednesday after the said first Monday in January, assemble at Rutland and Windsor in their respective districts; and then and there shall open, sort, and count the votes, and shall make return of the same to the governor for the time being. And the person having a majority of all the votes in any district, shall be deemed duly elected representative.—And if it shall appear that no person shall have a majority of all the votes in any district, then, and in such case, the governor shall issue his writ of election to the constables of the several towns, directing them to warn the freemen of the respective towns in manner aforesaid, to meet as is in this act before directed, on such day as the governor shall appoint. And the freemen when met shall prooceed to bring in their ballots as aforesaid, for the person who they shall choose to represent them in the congress of the United states; and the presiding officer shall seal up the votes and deliver them to the clerks of the county court, as aforesaid; and the said clerks are hereby directed to meet at the places before mentioned in this act, at such time as the governor shall direct; and the said clerks shall proceed in opening, sorting, and counting said votes, as is herein before directed, and shall make a return of the same to the governor, in the manner before directed; and the person having the greatest number of votes, in the several districts, shall be deemed duly elected. And the governor, at the time of issuing the writs of election, as aforesaid, shall send to the several towns the names of the four persons who have the greatest number of votes; and the number of votes which each of said four persons shall have. And;

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall so happen that any two or more of said persons shall have an equal number of votes, the governor shall send out the names of said persons who have an equal number of votes, and shall issue his writs of election in the manner before directed; and the proceedings thereon shall be the same as last before directed; except that the freemen shall give in their votes only for such persons as are declared to have the highest number of votes, as aforesaid. And,

It is hereby further enacted, That the said clerks shall receive out of the treasury of this state such reasonable compensation therefor as shall be allowed them by the supreme court. And,

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any constable or other presiding officer of such meeting, shall refuse or neglect to deliver the votes of the town to the clerk of the county court, as is in this act directed, they shall forfeit and pay to the treasury of this state the sum of five pounds, with costs of prosecution; to be recovered by bill, plaint, or information. And,

It is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several constables for returning the votes to the several clerks as directed in this act, shall be allowed the sum of four pence per mile for their actual travel from the place of holding the meeting to the clerk's office: and the supreme court are directed to examine and allow the amounts of the several constables, and draw orders on the treasurer for the same.

Vermont, *Secretay of State's office, Nov.* 19, 1792.

The preceding is a true copy of an act; passed by the legislature of this state, November 8th, 1792.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Sec.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Siege of Thionville.**

Paris, *Sept.* 14. } THE following is the account of the late attack of *Thionville*, on the 5th and 6th of Sept. and of the resistance of the garrison, stated in a letter which M'Mealin read in the national assembly on Friday last, and the authenticity of which he warranted.

"The enemy had erected their batteries near the chapel of *Sainte Anne*, between the *Luxembourg* gate and that of *Metz*, in a small plain, which commanded the fort above *La Hautegulge*, on the right bank of the *Moselle*. The troops stationed to defend the fort, perceiving that the enemy were endeavouring to throw up works, and form a trench, with a view of establishing their batteries in the spot abovementioned, agreed to suffer them to proceed, until a favorite opportunity for interrupting might occur.—The besieged being informed that the enemy meant to give the signal of attack by firing a gun, waited patiently till midnight, each of the cannoniers lying down by the side of their guns.—As soon as the besiegers gave the signal, their batteries began to play, but their fire continued only a quarter of an hour, during which time three shells fell in the town, one on the parish church, another on the house of M. Henrion, in the grand street, which did no damage, and the other in the third story in the house of Mr. Josse, in Hospital-street, which destroyed the furniture, and set fire to the bed.

At the end of a quarter of an hour the batteries of the town and fort, ligthed by fire-pots, played for three hours. The first discharge which was with langridge, killed many of the enemy, who had advanced in order to attempt an escalade, and this fire obliged the assailants to abandon the place. The garrison then being at liberty to sally forth, collected the spoils left by the enemy, among which they found the planks destined to assist them in scaling the walls. Having carried all these things into the fort, a second sally was made to destroy the works of the enemy. It is asserted that three princes were killed in this action, among whom was the Prince of Waldeck, who at least lost his arm: and that the enemy carried off three waggon loads of dead bodies. When the garrison made their first sortie, they found near the batteries of *La Hauteguge*, limbs and arms of every kind, together with cloaks, watches, &c. The enemy, satisfied with this first check have attempted nothing since. The deserters from the camp of *Richemont* say that they lost in this affair 450 men, and that they would have given 4000 to preserve the prince of Waldeck. The environs of the town are at present inundated by the river *Seille*, the current of which has been stopped. Fresh orders have been given to the citizens, to cut down all the trees within 250 toises of the glacis.—General *Kellermann's* army composed now of 35,000 men, 12,000 of whom are cavalry, quitted last Sunday *Void sur la Menre*, in order to advance towards *Bar*. Others say that a part of this army have joined that of *Dumourier*, and that two columns have blocked up the king of *Prussia* in *Verdun*.

"The following facts respecting *Longwy*, are given on the report of a person who arrived in this town, by permission of the commandant of that place. The enemy have left there only 1800 men, together with the cannon which they employed in the siege.—The mortars and howitzers have been conveyed to the army before *Thionville*. The municipality continue their operations, but the district no longer exists Great mortality prevails among the horses, because they have been fed with unripe wheat. The camp of *Richimont* appeared this morning as if about to move to *Briey*. It is, however, pretended that the cavalry only have departed, and that the infantry have descended into the plains of *Thionville*, where it seems they intend to carry on a regular siege.

"If such is their plan, and if they once open trenches, they will certainly be detained there three months."

September 19.

During the night of Sunday and Monday last, some of the mob here broke open the Jewel-office belonging to the crown, and stole out of it all the jewelry and regalia.

The treasure deposited in this place, comprising diamonds and other precious stones,

* *A strong fortified town, lying on the river Moselle, about* 150 *miles from Paris.*

he rich presents made by foreign princes, &c. was by far more valuable than that belonging to any other crowned head in Europe. The total value of the diamonds, pearls, coloured stones, and diamond ornaments, of the king's dress alone is estimated at about one million sterling.

September 20.

The King and Queen.

The following is the account given by Gorsas of the conduct of the royal family in the temple. It is founded, he says, upon notes taken by commissioners of the community.

Louis XVI. takes a book, quits it, takes another: makes notes with a pencil, and explains latin passages to his son, chusing especially such passages as are analagous to his present circumstances.

Maria Antoinette makes her children read and recite dialogues with intonations and gestures, which shew that listeners were known to be at the doors. Within these last few days, the valet de chambre of the ci-devant Duke de Coigny was at her door in the disguise of a Sans Cullotte.

Elizabeth teaches cyphering and drawing to her niece; afterwards each takes a book, and then they have dialogues. (The family is very fond of dialogues.) They dine, and the dinner is exquisite.

After dinner, some parties at piquet and some stratagems to talk to the commissioners, in order to interrogate them, which interrogations are intermittent. They then take up books, and walk with airs of majesty, and with the greatest indifference as to little mortifications.

At night the wife of Louis XVI. reads aloud; amongst other things the letters of Ceciling; and sometimes she reads of an unhappy Count, with the daughter of a prince of a great family, who shares his unhappiness, and will ally herself to him in order to revenge it. Enigmas are proposed. Those of Mercury are guessed at. Equivoques are made. They draw the cards and see sometimes rain, sometimes storm, sometimes calm weather.

In general they talk in cyphers; 'I have seen 8; and I 11; and I even 19.' The widow of the Civil List said, four days since, to her sister Elizabeth, 'You told this morning, a great story with reflection.' Elizabeth replied 'You would talk of multiplying 10 by 10.'

LONDON, *September* 20.

The dutch mail confirms the report of the successful sortie made by the french from *Thionville*. It says, "the besieged display not merely firmness, but thinking themselves out of all danger of being taken, they insult the besiegers, and approach even so near, as particularly to direct their musquetry against the camp of the emigrant French, which is the centre of the allies. The son of the Count D'Artois was very near being killed by a cannon shot: a person was killed by his side. The artillery is played with great effect. The Austrians have chiefly exerted themselves to lay the town in ashes, instead of attacking it by a regular siege.

The ruling faction in *Paris* has intimated in writing to the duke of *Brunswick*, that his attempt to approach the capital shall be a signal for murdering the king and queen of *France*.

From Paris, Sept. 10.

This country continues to be drenched in blood; and the genius of this once polished people, seems to suffer a gradual deterioration; their cruelty exceeds belief, and they every day give new and ingenious proofs of their shocking barbarity. In my last I had occasion to mention an order of the national assembly, for transfering the state prisoners from Orleans to Saumur: the banditti of Marseilles, whom the sanguinary chiefs of the capital sent to escort them, received and disobeyed the legislative and municipal mandate, marched on to Versailles, where they arrived yesterday, with their devoted victims—they led them in great pomp through the principal streets, until they came exactly opposite to the war office, where, dreadful to tell! they put every soul of them to death, without even the formality of a mock trial! The prisoners, 53 in number, were all either bishops, dignitaries of the church, or officers in the army.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

CHARLESTON, *Oct.* 23.

On Saturday last the 1st troop of Charleston light dragoons, under the command of Alexander Moultrie, Esq. received their standard. The majority of the corps paraded at twelve o'clock, before the house of Mrs. Aitkin, (near St. Philips church) who superintends the education of a number of young ladies, and where this elegant piece of work was wrought. Three of the young ladies of the school, to wit: Miss Sarah Linning, Miss Ann Brose, and Miss Mary Webb, on the arrival of the corps, advanced in front of the house with the standard, supported by two gentleman; the officers then dismounted, and advanced with their swords drawn; when Miss Lining presented the standard, with the following ADDRESS.

"Persuaded, that you will be as quick sighted as the eagle in discovering any injuries which may be imposed upon your country; and that you will be as rapid as is her flight in redressing them—we have the honor of presenting you with this standard."

To which capt. Moultrie made the following REPLY:

"Ladies,

"The honor you have this day conferred in presenting this standard to our corps is doubly dear to us all. First from the exalted and patriotic principles through which it is given, and for which the fair of this land are so exemplary: and next from the high estimation we hold for those hands which have exhibited such a pattern of female elegance and refinement, and which have bestowed it with so much dignity.

"With the keen vigilance of the eagle, we will keep it in view, with our country's safety; and we will emulate our rapidity and boldness, to preserve them both from injury."

The officers then mounted, and the corps passed in review before Mrs. Aitkins house, and saluted with their swords and the standard.

The standard is a spread eagle worked in natural colours, with a sword held on the right, and an olive branch on the left, in a blue field on one side, and a white field on the other, with fifteen stars encircling the eagle like an arch; above the eagle are the initials C. L. D. for Charleston Light Dragoons, and below the eagle the following words; Celeriter et fortiter, emblematical of the qualities of the eagle, and the services of the horse; the stars and other ornaments are of silver in the blue field, and gold in the white.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *(M.) October* 24.

By a gentleman who arrived in town last night, and who left Fort Washington on the second inst. we learn that the intelligence (through the channel of Richmond) of the safe arrival of col. Harden at the fort, is without any foundation—and that it is but too certain, that that brave man, with all who went on the same pacific errand, have been sacrificed to the demons of barbarity.

The same gentleman mentions, that he saw a dead body in the wilderness, being one of the company who started from the Crab Orchard three days before him and who had been fired upon by the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 10

According to a letter from Louisville in Kentucky (dated October 14) "a treaty was opened on the 24th of September at Post Vincennes with seven nations of Indians viz. The Eelrivers, Weachteon, Plankishaws, Potowathems, Kickapoos, Kiskastias, and Musquetoes. The treaty was concluded on the 27th of the same month. These nations, have buried the hatchet, and are now entirely broke off from the league of the war nations." It is added, that the principal chiefs of these nations, 16 in number, are now on their way to this city.

The town of Fayetteville, in North-Carolina suffered a very considerable loss by fire on the evening of the 23d of October. About 40 tenantable dwelling houses and stores were consumed, in spite of every exertion, and 23 buildings of other descriptions. The whole loss in buildings is said to amount to 30,000l.—No estimate is yet formed of the loss in goods and houshold furniture, but thought to be considerably less than that in buildings.

The troops at and about Pittsburgh are shortly to move into winter quarters. The place fixed on for this purpose is said to be on the Ohio river, near Log's Town, where the soldiers are to erect huts, to shelter themselves during the ensuing winter.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *November* 14.

Last Saturday William Pierson, of New Providence, put an end to his life, by hanging himself. It seems he had experienced an adverse change in his pecuniary affairs, which occasioned him to commence this rash action, and sneaking from life in so affecting a manner.

ALBANY, *November* 19.

A rumour has been in circulation (via, Newyork) that the Genesee country was cut off by the savages.

This smells strong of an *ally manœuvre*, of some hungry land-jobbers in the capital—to make a temporary impression on timid minds to answer their own detestable purposes—but it must be totally void of any foundation, people are passing daily through this city in six or eight days from that country—all of whom bear uniform testimony to the contrary. All is quiet—and the people healthy, happy, and prosperous, and not the least appearance or apprehensions of an enemy. What have they done to draw on them enemies? Nothing.—The six nations are perfectly satisfied with the honor and integrity of this state, from whom they receive an annual stipend in dollars, which contributes to their comfort and happiness. Had the conduct of the southern states have been marked with the same justice and wisdom towards this unfortunate race of our fellow mortals, we should not have been afflicted these three years past with a destructive, disgraceful, and an oppressive Indian war.

BOSTON, *November* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to this town, now in France, to his friend here, dated

"HAVRE-DE-GRACE, *Sept.* 6.

"ON the citizens of *Paris* hearing that the duke of *Brunswick* had summoned *Verdun* to surrender, (in the name of the king of *France*,) or he would put the inhabitants to the sword, the alarm-gun was fired—Immediately the people were under arms—the *Champ de Mars* was filled with citizens ready to march at a minute's warning; but previous to their departure they broke open the prisons, let out the debtors, and sacrificed all the Aristocrats that were confined on suspicion; since the 20th ult. nearly 200 Priests, who had not taken the oaths, and were preparing to leave the city, fell victims.

"General LUCKNER has re-taken *Longwy*, a strong city that the Austrians had taken a few days since from the French—LUCKNER retrieved the honor of the French by making a vigorous attack, and taking the city—he says in his letter, "*The national*

Vermont Gazette. Extra.

No. 27,] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER, 30. [VOL. X.

[*The late dispute between Gen. Allen, Col. Pearl and the subscribers having made some talk, it is hoped that the candor of community will extend so far as candidly to read and consider the several publications on the subject, which are here presented.*]

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS inhabitants of the state of Vermont, who have heretofore relied on the justice and efficacy of its laws, and now feel ourselves injured and defeated by their maladministration. We consider ourselves not only justifiable in coming forward and stating our cause of complaint, but in duty bound to our fellow inhabitants, both for their safety, and our own reputation, (in as concise a statement of the facts as the nature of the business will admit of) to leave to their perusal the cause of our murmuring at our fortune: and we hereby pledge our honors that we will not exaggerate, both in delicacy to the honor of the state, and likewise the reputation of characters, we find ourselves obligated to bring up to public view: the reputation of every one, we feel tender of; and although they have in fact, been *guilty*, we would sooner keep back a part of their crimes, than hand out a circumstance unmerited, that would operate to their disadvantage.

In the year 1787, general Ira Allen, contracted a debt with us in Quebec, to the amount of two hundred pounds: near the limited term of payment, he wrote a letter of excuse praying delay and offering to pay the debt in Vermont; upon which one of the partners having other business, called on gen. Allen to fulfil his promises, he delayed the time first offered by himself and pledged his honor to satisfy the demand at a certain time, to which he paid no manner of attention, but offered other terms, formed contracts, and promised faithfully to satisfy the demand at different periods, in which he also failed: being thus exasperated, a suit was commenced in the fall 1789, and at twelve months end we obtained judgment, but upon his predominant principle of delaying the payment of a just debt (which he never pretended to dispute to us, and so often pledged his word, &c. for the payment, besides being in a fair note of hand) he obtained a review. At the expiration of six months the judgment was confirmed, and execution issued, which through his fair promises, &c. was not put in force till April 1792, at which time it was put into the hands of Mr. Tuttle, deputy sheriff, who unacquainted with the principles of general Allen, depended upon him for payment and took a certain person's receipt for property that never was turned out; finding the impropriety of the step taken by the officer, at our request returned the receipt, and levied anew on a span of horses, and some land, turned out by us; the day of sale was appointed, but the officer through illness was prevented from attending; still willing to do his duty, so far as his situation would permit he sent the execution to another deputy, by the name of Benjamin Seely who accepted it and accordingly repaired to the post, where the property was delivered him by one of us who had receipted it to Tuttle, asking Seely at the same time if we could depend on his being faithful, and promising to make good any pretended claim on the property which was attempted by a certain person, without any foundation, whom we had reason to suspect to be a friend to general Allen, from his apparently watching every motion and repeatedly conversing with Seely in private; he however adjourned the sale and did not attend on the day of adjournment, but we do not think fit to give any further statement of his conduct, which might prejudice the public, as a suit is intended to be commenced against him for his proceedings; suffice it then to say that we were obliged to return the property and after complaining to Stephen Pearl he was broke; and after different promises from general Allen of payments of 80l. 50l. &c. at the end of ten days we agreed to take 80 dollars on condition that Allen gave his note for the balance, and acknowledged judgment on it; as Seely still had the the execution and had it in his power to put us to the trouble of a new suit.

On this settlement gen. Allen said, in the presence of several gentlemen, that John Knickerbacor Esq. (who was the friend we so much suspected) attended on the day of sale and he had given him money to buy the property if it was sold, (as he was a dutchman and consequently a good judge of horses) we then agreed to let the execution lye a month in the office, gen. Allen promising in that time to make us payment, in which he as usual failed, and on the 9th July we gave the execution to Stephen Pearl, sheriff who was knowing to all the above proceedings, on giving him the execution we told him it was needless to repeat to him the usage we had received as he was well knowing to it, and desired that he would promise upon his word and honor, to keep such property as he might take by virtue thereof in his own possession and take no receipt for it, which he accordingly did, and gave us a receipt for the execution: within about ten days of the life of it, seeing that nothing was yet done, and fearing from different reports, we thought best to forward the business by taking Allen's body, which we accordingly turned out to Pearl, who promised that the execution should be paid up in the life of it; on the 9th of August, which was the last day of the execution; meeting with Pearl at Burlington Bay, we asked him what was done, he answered that Allen was gone to the governor's to borrow money to make up the sum, and that if we were not paid by next day at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he would convey Allen's body to goal; we asked him if he was sure the body would then be in his power, he answered he is in my custody and I can take him when I please: next morning he came to us and said, "I have done my best endeavors, here is forty-two pounds, and the general has turned out property for the balance, which I have posted according to law." After receiving the forty-two pounds—we asked him if he had taken any receipt for the property, he answered no, and that it was in his own possession: we afterwards found by information that Pearl had not seen Allen from the time he left us

on the ninth till next day, and consequently could not have received property within the limits of the execution; we however thought best, as we should then be both absent in Canada, to have some one present, at the pretended day of sale, and accordingly Enoch Woodbridge esq. attended in our behalf: upon enquiring why the property was not brought forward, he was informed by Pearl, that it was receipted by Knickerbacor and could not be found, which convinced us that Pearl's taking property would do no more than assist general Allen in his old custom of delay, and as it now depends on a suit against Pearl, which we have commenced at the present Addison court, they must know best themselves how long they will detain our just dues, unless we can get officers that will be more punctual with Pearl, than he and his deputy were with gen. Allen: we will not pretend to make any remarks but are sorry to find we are not the only ones so abused; as Pearl told us (pledging his honor,) that we should have our money within thirty days agreed on to let the execution lie in the office, that a messenger would be dispatched by Allen, to get money due to him in Connecticut, which was meant to discharge our debt, and also an execution which he had previously let run out against Ira Allen for about two hundred pounds. It appears to us a great misfortune to the public, that a man's possessing property should cause officers (as we suppose to be in so much awe of him, that they dare not collect a just debt: should this become a predominant custom which God forbid) gen. Allen may well be rich; for we have no reason as well from the usage we have received, as some others, to suppose he would ever pay a debt of his own accord, but we know this cannot be of long duration, as it is entirely abusing the equitable laws of the state, and arises only from a few individuals in whose eyes he appears to be despotic.

S & F. De MONTMOLLIN.

Middlebury, Sept. 26, 1792.

TO THE CANDID PUBLIC.

HAVING received information that a publication, signed S. & F. De Montmollin, is designed to be spread this morning, in order to have an undue influence on the county convention.—The public are requested to suspend their judgment on said publication, until a just and equitable decision can be made from a calm and judicious investigation of the facts therein contained, and a refutation of its falsities, The subscriber is now and ever has been ready and heartily willing to render ample reason for the whole and every part of his conduct in the business adverted to, to messrs. Montmollin, and to afford them all the satisfaction the nature of the case will allow or that reasonable men could desire.

STEPHEN PEARL.

RUTLAND, *Oct.* 15, 1792.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers having been informed that mr. Stephen Pearl, denies the assertion in their late publication, that he pledged his honor to keep the property in his own hands, taken from general Allen by virtue of an execution in our favor; alledging that we cannot make proof of said assertion; we would beg leave to assure the public, that mr. William Wood, and capt. Williams were personally present at the time Pearl made said agreement.—We can therefore amply prove that part, and as Pearl disputes no other, the whole we think, must have weight in every unbiassed mind.

S. & F. De. MONTMOLLIN.

RUTLAND, *October* 16, 1792.

To the impartial PUBLIC.

A FULL, ample and complete answer to the publication signed *S. & F. De. Montmollin* of the 16th instant.

STEPHEN PEARL.

RUTLAND, *Oct.* 17, 1792.

JOSEPH PIKE

INFORMS his customers, respectfully, that the distress of the Printer makes it absolutely necessary for him to complete a settlement to the present time —He therefore requests immediate attention to this, *his first public invitation*, and the favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Good wood, grain of any kind, butter, cheese, &c. will be received in payment if delivered at the Printing-Office by the 25th of December.

STRAYED or stolen, from the stable of Samuel Mattocks, jun. a dark brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, very fat, a balt face, one wall eye, three white feet. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, at Vergennes, or the aforementioned Samuel Mattocks, where said horse may be found, shall receive a generous reward

WILLIAM GOODRICH.

Nov. 5, 1792. 6—4

THE proprietors of the township of land in the Province of Lower Canada, lately located to Abel Spencer, and Associates, by the name of Walton, near Mumphrey Magog, are requested to meet at the dwellinghouse of Henry Gould, innholder in Clarendon, in the county of Rutland, on the first Tuesday of December next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of agreeing on some method to discharge the one half of the expense of the survey of the outlines of said township, computed at £15. Halifax Currency, as will then appear by a report of Samuel Holland, Esq. surveyor general of said Province, which has been communicated to me,

ABEL SPENCER, *Agent for the several Petitioners.*

October the 29th, 1792. 5—7

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session in October, 1789, did grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of St. Albans, in the county of Chittenden, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads, and building bridges in said town, which tax has been laid out on the public highways by the committee appointed to superintend said business, and their accounts are allowed as the law directs, and the same committed to me to collect —These are are therefore to notify and warn all the delinquent proprietors and land owners of said town, who have neglected to pay said tax, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of Mr. Freeborn Potter, in St. Albans, aforesaid, on the third Tuesday of March next, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber, living in said St. Albans.

JONATHAN HOIT, *Collector.*

Dated, Rutland, Nov. 6. 1792 5R7

THE Hon. TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Esq. has resigned to his excellency the Governor, his office as a member of the Council of this state, and has requested me to give this public notice.

JOSEPH FAY, *Sec'y.*

Bennington, 15th Nov. 1792.

Printed in Bennington, by A. HASWELL.

guards and troops under my command are so zealous in the cause, that they fight more like lions in an attack, than like men."

"The French will now convince the world that they are men of courage, not to be frightened at 100,000 regular troops, expecting to march through *France* by platoons, their camps are thronged with volunteers, who come and offer their services, in short, all the youth of the nation appear to go with the greatest pleasure to attack their enemies. Affairs I think have a much better appearance than they had a few days since, when the Prussian troops were coming into *Paris* all at once, to reinstate the king on the throne and restore the nobility to their rights.

"General LA FAYETTE is a prisoner of war at *Rocquesort*, where it is probable he will remain during the war."

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.
HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 8.

A REPORT was brought in on the petition from the merchants of Charleston, stating it to be well founded, and proposing two resolutions, 1. that a bill be brought in to regulate fees in the admiralty courts of the United States; and 2. that the obnoxious clause in the act for the regulation of seamen, be repealed, and another substituted. The report was ordered to lie on the table; as were also several petitions for compensations, &c.

A letter was read from the Secretary at war, announcing that Gen. Putnam had on the 27th of September, concluded a treaty of peace with several tribes of Indians, on the Wabash and Illinois rivers; and also that he had forwarded messages to the other hostile tribes, to persuade them to peace. With this letter was communicated the message of Gen. Putnam to the several tribes.

The report of the Secretary of the treasury relative to lost certificates was, on motion of Mr. Lee, refered to a committee of the whole house on Monday the 12th inst

The petition of Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact for D. Rumsey, praying for a more effectual patent system than that now established, and securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their works and inventions, was refered to a select committee, to report thereon; on motion of Mr. Smith, S. C. that part of the President's speech relative to the judiciary system was also refered to a select committee.

FRIDAY, *Nov.* 9.

Two petitions were presented, and read, from invalids: also, the representation of the judges of the circuit court of Northcarolina, on the subject of the pension law. Refered to select committees.

A message was received from the president by Mr. Lear, communicating sundry papers, which were read, relative to the boundaries of Virginia, and the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio.

Mr. Madison, of the committee on the President's speech to both houses, reported an answer thereto. Read, and referred to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

A motion was made by Mr. Murray for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration that part of the President's speech relative to the transmission of newspapers by the public mail. Deferred till tomorrow.

The remainder of this day's proceedings being on the communications from the war office, the galleries were shut.

SATURDAY, *Nov* 10.

After refering a petition, the house went into a committee of the whole on the address in answer to the President's speech to both houses at the opening of the session.

Mr. Lawrence in the chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the address, and agreed to several amendments, which the chairman reported to the house: these were taken into consideration and agreed to.

On motion it was resolved that the address should be presented by the speaker, attended by the members of the house.

A select committee consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Benson, and Mr. S. Bourne, was then appointed to wait on the President, to enquire at what time and place he would recive the address.

The report of the committee on the petition of the merchants of Charleston, was taken into consideration and agreed to—A committee was appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Mr. Dayton proposed a resolution to the following effect—That the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of war be notified that on Wednesday next the house intend to take into consideration the report of the committee relative to the failure of the late expedition under the command of Gen. St. Clair, to which they may attend the house to give such information as the house may see proper to require.

It was moved that the motion should be laid on the table agreeable to the practice of the house.

Some members urged the propriety of taking it up immediately; but others objecting, Mr. Dayton consented that it should lie on the table till Monday.

The galleries were again shut, on a motion to resume the reading of the confidential papers received from the President.

BENNINGTON, *November* 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the camp, near Pittsburgh, to his friend in this town, dated November 1.

"I have been but ten days at this place; have formed an agreeable acquaintance with a fine and generous set of clever fellows, in *Red and Blue*. We are about 2000 strong at this place; shall take winter quarters about 15 miles down the Ohio, on the western shore, and shall probably move down the river early in the spring."

It is observable, that the situation of the country and the river Ohio will not admit of the troops passing down this fall; from which we may justly conclude, that they will not come to action until another season, if ever; and it is to be hoped that a reconciliation may take place with the hostile Indians, as no exertion seems to be wanting on the part of the United States.

The following particulars are given by an officer who marched with a company of recruits from this town, in an extract of a letter to his friend, dated Pittsburgh, Nov. 2.

"After a march of 53 days, we arrived at this place with about 200 men, and joined the army, which consists of near 2000, under the immediate command of Gen. Wayne, who has at this time a most shocking fit of the gout.

"I am agreeably disappointed in this place: I find it pleasantly situated; it lies at the confluence of two beatiful rivers; the Alleghany glides gently down by the north western sides of the town, within handsome banks, and the Monongahela comes in from the southeast, and forms the point of the town: they are each about 150 yards wide, and are well stored with a variety of fish, which are an excellent acquisition to our market. The beautiful river Ohio is made by a junction of the waters of Alleghany and Monongahela,, at the distance of about one fourth of a mile south of the town.---- The town itself, is situated on a large plain, at the point between the first mentioned rivers and a point of land which runs by it on the eastern side. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains about 200 houses, stores and shops, some of which are elegant.---- We can find in this little village all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. Ostentation seems to be the prevailing passion of the Pittsburghers: billiards lead many officers and citizens astray, and cards are too often introduced.

"Our army at present contains a number of *Jack-Asses*: short will be their lives: God speed their flight. Lieut. S. Cockran has led the van, and took his flight between two days.

"This is the finest part of America---- the very Eden of it---Heaven itself is alone more pleasant. We have now and then a duel for variety---then a ball---then on fatigue-- then tea with the ladies, and you are doctor enough to know that tea is fine after fatigue."

☞ *Those who feel injured on account of the paragraphs published in the Gazette a few weeks since, respecting Mr. Hutchins, are informed, that they were not published by Mr. Haswell, he being at that time absent on public business; but by the subscriber,* O. P. EASTON.

North Star Lodge.

ST. JOHN's Day comes on the 27th of December next. It is expected each member of the NORTH STAR LODGE will give their punctual attendance at the Lodge Room in Manchester, on the the day previous, viz. on the 26th, at one o'clock P. M. to prepare business to celebrate the Festival.

By order of the Master,

ABEL ALLIS, Secretary.

Manchester, Nov. 26, 1792. 7—9

W A R.

IS there still remaining in Vermont, or its vicinity any of the hardy sons of Mars who wish to flourish in the world of fame? or any speculative genius who wish to explore the most populous as well as the most fertile parts of America? or any friends to humanity who are willing to risk their lives in defence of our friends, their wives and children (on the western frontiers) from the mercyless tomahawk and scalping knife? or any firm adherents to that government which, to establish, we have spent large streams of our richest blood, who will now present themselves to support it?

If there is, they are invited to repair to the Federal Standard, on Mars-Hill, in Bennington; where they may depend on receiving a generous bounty, a good supply of clothing, and rations of provisions, and to meet with a number of agreeable companions in red and blue; and the most cordial reception, and tendercst treatment from their fellow soldier,

JAMES UNDERHILL, Lieut.
3rd United States regiment, Commandant at the recruiting rendezvous, Bennington.

Barracks, on Mars-Hill, Bennington, Nov. 30, 1792.

THE proprietors of Fletcher, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, at an adjourned meeting, held at the house of John Fassett, Esq on the tenth day of May last, voted a tax of ten shillings on each proprietor's right, public rights excepted, for the purpose of defraying the expense of allotting fifty acres to each right in said town: Also, at an adjourned meeting, held at said Fassett's, on the eigth day of October next following, voted a tax in addition to the above, of eight shillings, for allotting the whole of the undivided land in said town, and other incidental charges, amounting in the whole to eighteen shillings on each right. The proprietors are hereby notified, that unless they pay said tax to me, immediately, their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

STEPHEN HOUSE, Collector.

Bennington, Oct. 15, 1792. 7B9

THE partnership known by the firm of BREVOORT and COOLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said partnership, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement, to LEVI COOLEY, who is authorized by law to settle the same; and all persons having open accounts with the said partnership are also requested to come and close the same with the said Cooley, who purposes to carry on the business in future in his own name and will be under the necessity of opening a new set of books.

Tinmouth, Nov. 17, 1792. 7—9

STRATED *or stolen, on the 13th inst. out of the pasture of Samuel Webster, in Bennington, a black HORSE, three years old, about thirteen hands high, a very short mane and foretop, a natural trotter. Also, a MARE, four years old, dark brown, a star in the forehead, the near hind foot white; said mare is about fourteen hands high, trots chiefly. Whoever will take up said horse and mare, and give information so that the owner may have them again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and charges paid, by*

SAMUEL WEBSTER.

November 23, 1792. 6—8

WHEREAS *the legislature of this state did, at their session in Manchester, in October* 1788, *grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Salisbury, in the county of Addison, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said town, and the same being laid out according to law, and approved of by the county court; these are therefore to warn the proprietors and land owners in said town, who have not paid said tax, that unless they pay said tax to the subscriber before the 5th day of March next, so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in said Salisbury, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on said day, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and legal costs*

STEPHEN HARD, Collector.

Salisbury, October 25th, 1792. 6—8

WINDHAM *ss* AT the supreme court holden at Newfane, in and for the county of Windham, on the third Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of August, 1792.

Lydia Crofford, of Townsend in said county presented a petition to the court, praying for a divorce from Stephen Crofford, her husband.

Whereupon it is ordered by the court, That the said Lydia notify the said Stephen, by publishing this order in the Vermont Gazette six weeks successively at least six weeks before the next session of this court, in said county, to be holden by adjournment on the first Tuesday of March next, and shew cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. *By order of the court.*

NATHANIEL BRUSH, *Clerk.*

ALGERNON's TOMB.

[*Tune "Farewell ye Green Fields."*]

WHAT sorrowful accents are borne,
Their murmur how soft, and how slow,
More sweet than the breath of the morn?
'Tis Adeline's daughter of woe.
O! Adeline, fairest of fair,
Why ceases thy lovely fond smile?
Why sighs thee? why falls the sad tear?
O tell me,—I'll listen the while

See not you how dark is that shade?
See not you how pensive the gloom?
Just there where a willow light waves,
Pale Algernon sleeps in his tomb
Now lovely he nods in the dust,
With turf the grey urn's covered o'er,
No longer he hears the waves toss,
Ah! Algernon thou art no more.

Rude thorns from his grave I remove,
And there place the lilly and rose,
I watch the young plants as they grow,
This lightens my heart of its woes.
A wreath here I've twin'd round the urn,
'Tis wove with the fairest of flowers,
But, see it low droops and it fades,
Restore it ye cooling kind showers.

Ye birds that do perch on his tomb,
Be pensive, and plaintive your tale,
Ye zephyrs while fanning the turf,
Waft hither the sweets of the dale.
I'll breath their perfumes as they fly,
It will give me a moment's relief—
To sleep by his side when I die,
Is all that can finish my grief.

Just come to hand,
And now ready for sale at the store of the subscriber, opposite the Court House, in Bennington, a general and well chosen assortment of

Dry Goods;

Suitable for the present season, together with
LIQUORS,
And a beautiful assortment of
CROCKERY AND HARD WARE,
Which are to be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

MOSES ROBINSON, jun.

Nov. 20th, 1792. 26tf

To the PUBLIC.

SCHEME
OF THE
PRINTING OFFICE LOTTERY.

THE Lottery consists of 2000 tickets, of which number 669 are prizes of the following value.

1	Prize of 300 Dollars is		300 Dollars.
2	150	are	300
4	40		160
4	30		120
8	20		160
40	10		400
10	8		80
10	6		60
588	3		1764
First blank drawn			10
Last blank drawn			10
			3364

2000 tickets at two dollars each, are	4000
Amount of prizes,	3364
Cleared for the office,	636

The managers in full reliance on the public patronage, propose drawing the Lottery either in Rutland or Bennington, in the month of February, at farthest, and as much sooner as the tickets can be disposed of, A list of prizes will be inserted in all the public papers published in the state immediately after the drawing.

Prize money not demanded within six months after the drawing, will be deemed generously given for the benefit of the lottery, and appropriated accordingly.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN,
SAMUEL MATTOCKS,
ISAAC TICHENOR,
JONATHAN ROBINSON, } Managers

Rutland, Nov. 2, 1792. 26

☞ Tickets in the above lottery may be had of the several managers, of the printer, and of the several postriders from this office. Nothing more is requested of those gentlemen who have generously subscribed for the purpose for which this lottery is intended, than that they pay their subscription money, and take the amount in tickets.

Hog's Bristles.

TWO Shillings, per pound given for any quantity of HOG's BRISTLES, that are well cleaned and free from filth, at COOPER's BRUSH and TRUNK MANUFACTORY. No. 187 Queen-street, near Beekman's Slip, NEWYORK—Where he continues to make and sell all kinds of BRUSHES and TRAVELLING TRUNKS, in the neatest and best manner. He returns his sincere acknowledgements to all those who have favored him with their commands; and hopes he may continue to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage so useful a manufactory as the one he has established.

He flatters himself that his continuing to give his former price for Bristles, which is now again offered, will induce those who give them to have them well comb'd, as he cannot possibly give the price unless they are well cleaned.

He continues to sell as usual, all kinds of PERFUMERY, LOOKING GLASSES of all kinds, which he will sell on reasonable terms; with a very general assortment of all kinds of WALKING CANES, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B One shilling and three pence per pound given for HORSE HAIR without the dock, free from burrs and being tangled. 26 4w

Newyork, Nov. 1, 1792.

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the invalid pensioners resident within the state of Vermont that payment will be made at this office of the respective sums due from the 4th day of March to the 5th day of September 1792, under the usual regulations, published in an advertisement upon this subject by the honorable the Secretary at War.

NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

☞ The several printers in this state are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space two months. 19-2m

---

NOTICE.

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session at Rutland, in October 1792, grant a tax of one half penny on each acre of land in the township of Craftsbury, in the county of Orleans, formerly part of Chittenden county, (public lands excepted); also, two pence on each acre of land in Kelly's-vale, in the county aforesaid, (public lands excepted); also, one penny on each acre of land in the township of Montgomery, in the county of Franklin, formerly part of the county of Chittenden, (public lands excepted); for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in the towns aforesaid, the same to be expended by the order & direction of the subscribers, a committee, appointed for that purpose—These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners in the towns aforesaid, that the subscribers will attend their trust, any time in the months of May, June, and July next*

JOSHUA CLAP,
EBENEZER CRAFTS,
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Craftsbury, Nov 15, 1792 6R7

Doctor Jesse Landon's Estate.

WE the subscribers being appointed commissioners, by the honorable Timothy Pearl, Esq. judge of probate for the district of Alburgh, state of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Doctor Jesse Landon, late of Southhero, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being allowed from the 31st day of this instant to bring their claims, hereby give notice—That we shall attend the business of our appointment at the dwellinghose of Mr. Benjamin Landon, innholder on Southhero, the third Tuesdays of January, February, and March next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SIMEON CLARK,
DANIEL WADSWORTH, } *Commissioners.*
STEPHEN WELTON,

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN LANDON, &
JOSEPH PHELPS. } *Administrators.*

Southhero, Oct. 31, 1792. 6—8

TICKETS.

In the PRINTING-OFFICE, & REPARATION
LOTTERIES
For sale at this Office.

Fresh Goods,

An extensive assortment, just come to hand, at the store of

George M'Elcheran,

In BENNINGTON—*among which, are*

SCARLET, blue, drab, light, mixed, & black coloured broad and forest cloths, with trimmings,
Red gimp,
Corduroys, Plushes,
Satins, Durants,
Tammies,
Blankets, Flannels,
Carpeting,
Worsted & cotton hose,
Irish linen by the box or piece,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Moreens,
Shawls and bed spreads,
Castor, felt, and willow hats,
An assortment of glass bottles,
Window glass,
Spirits, Westindia Rum,
Holland Gin in cases and pipes, Wine,
Teas, Sugars,
Spices of all sorts,
Gun Powder and Shott,
Crockery and stone ware,
Cutlery.

A few hogsheads of molasses are expected in a few days.

Without a tedious enumeration of all his goods, or any further notification, the public may depend upon a general, well-chosen assortment of all sorts of goods, adapted to all seasons, at all times, upon reasonable terms, at his store, where all sorts of country produce will be received in payment, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

26th Oct. 1792.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold, by the subscriber, a span of likely HORSES, perhaps equal to any in the state for sleighing.

Likewise, a SLEIGH and HARNESS, if the purchaser wants.

Also, two yoke of likely working OXEN.

LEMUEL FITCH.

Pawlet, 9th Nov. 1792. 5—7

Ashur Shephard,

At his OLD MEDICINAL STORE, *in Bennington, has just received an additional assortment of the best*

Drugs & Medicines,

WHICH renders his assortment complete, and will be sold for most articles of country produce, as cheap as can be purcased in this state—and on usual credit.

26th October, 1792. 22—

THE *proprietors of Hinesburgh, in the county of Chittenden, who are delinquent in the payment of a tax of four shillings on each right in said town, public rights excepted, as voted by the proprietors at their legal adjourned meeting, in said Hinesburgh, on the 7th day of June last, for the purpose of defraying the expense of allotting the third division in said town, and other incidental charges, are hereby notified—That their land will be sold at public auction, on the 27th day of Dec. next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwellinghouse of the subscriber, in said Hinesburgh, unless previous payment. The names of the delinquent proprietors are as follow, with the sum of four shillings on each right, and legal cost.*

David Ferriss	*Asahel Noble*
Abel Hine	*John Warner*
John Brownson	*Martin Warner*
Zachariah Ferriss	*Orange Warner*
William Goold	*Thomas Darling*
Moses Johnson	*James Bradshaw*
Benjamin Brownson	*William Vaugham*
Isaac Canfield	*Joseph Wooster*
David Hall	*Andrew Burritt*
Josiah Brownson	*Isaac Bestwick*
Samuel Brownson	*Noble Hine*
Samuel Brownson, jun.	*Daniel Burritt*
Samuel Canfield	*David Goold*
John Carrington	*Amos Bostwick*
Thomas Weller	*Joseph Underhill*
Abel Weller	*Edward Burling*
Tilley Weller	*Samuel Underhill*
Ebenezer Hotchkiss	*Thomas Underhill*
Israel Baldwin, jun.	*William Van Wyck*
Abel Camp	*William Van Wyck, jun.*
John Comstock	*Hugh Ryder*
Samuel Hitchcock	*William Field*
John Hitchcock	*Thomas Pearsall*
Isaac Hitchcock	*John Temple, Esq.*
Asahel Hitchcock	*Theodore Atkinson, Esq.*
Zadock Noble	*Mark H. Wentworth, Esq.*
Benjamin Gaylord	*John Nelson, Esq.*
Samuel Comstock	

JUSTUS BYINGTON, Collector.

Hinesburgh, Oct. 15, 1792. 5B7